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VOL. VIII NO. 134 BOMBAY: SATURDAY JUNE 5, 1920. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are requested to be possession of Pass Ports.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
5th June	Mantua	10885
8th "	Chp Polonio	20597
12th June	Kleist	Troops only
20th June	Novara*	6453
20th June	Mirvada†	8193
26th June	Delia	8269
3rd July	Naldera	16230

*Fully booked from China, will not convey passengers from Bombay.
†B. I. Company's Farms.

SAILINGS TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Date about	Steamer.	
12th June	Dilwara	Calling at Colombo, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	
3rd June	Karagola	East & South Africa Noon.
8th "	Cooeyanna	Persian Gulf
7th "	Lhasa	Karachi direct

Terms and Rates of Freight and passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.,
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tonnage.	Arrival.	Departure
Fushimi Maru	G. Hidashima	4178	4th June	15th June
Kasagawa Maru	E. Toki	5838	18th June	29th June

For freight apply to:
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Allies Buildings.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,
OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan)
HEAD OFFICE—OSAKA, Japan.
Regular Service to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamer	Captain	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Pam Maru	D. Imaisumi	9th June	20th June	Japan
Lemon Maru	K. Tsuji	24th "	30th "	"
Indus Maru	R. Yano	30th June	10th July	"

For Freight and Passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA.
Manager.
Ajam Building,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
Post Bok No. 355: Telephone No. 2150.

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" (Dress) .. .. " 3 " "
" (New) .. .. " 3 " "
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Hanson Street, Post, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
S.S. "LOYALTY."
APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES.
14TH JUNE, 1920
10TH AUGUST, 1920.
FARES.
1st Class "A" Rs. 500,
1st Class "B" Rs. 450,
2nd Class Rs. 280.
A reduction of 10 per cent will be made on three or more full fares for families.
No berth will be registered without a payment of a deposit of Rs. 200.
The steamer is fitted with wireless telegraphy and all cabins have got electric lights and fans free of charge. The steamer also carries a fully qualified surgeon and also a stewardess.
There is no deck accommodation for servants.
VERY FEW BERTHS ARE NOW AVAILABLE FOR JUNE VOYAGE.
For passages and full particulars apply to—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents,
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.
Ismail Buildings, Fort,
Bombay.
Telegraphic Address: "JALANATH".
Telephone No. 114.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES:—London, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.
SUB-BRANCHES:—
Bombay—Share Bazaar, 20, Apollo Street. Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Hathras
Cawnpore—Chandausi.
London Office—2, White Lion Court, Cornhill, London, E. C.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ... Rs. 12,00,00,000/
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 7,58,73,150/
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 1,51,19,321/4
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000/
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- Half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
L. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	15,55,799	9	8
Reserve Funds	13,29,592	8	8

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE
BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana
Bombay	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Calcutta		Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jullundur	Patiala
Delhi	Jammu	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Jhelum City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Karachi	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Kasur	Srinagar
Gujan	Lahore City	Umballa City
Hapur	Lyallpur	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS etc., of outstations are bought collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:
HEMCHAND KAPUR,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen 60,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... Yen 37,500,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 7,080,000
HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

LONDON.	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAMAN
SOORABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE Business transacted.
K. TAKEMURA,
Manager
50, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen 70,000,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... Yen 40,000,000.
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 6,500,000.
HEAD OFFICE—OSAKA.
BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankaw	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriaburacho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and farshorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
J. SATO,
Manager.
Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 389.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
Head Office:—4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Baghdad, Basrah, Basrah City, Amara, Hillah, Mosul, and Bahrein.
Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid Up Capital £765,243
Reserve Fund £220,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,197,468
BOMBAY BRANCH.
(Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.)
INTEREST allowed on Deposits Fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascrtained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit at 4 per cent. per annum.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans and Credits granted on approved Security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken.
Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effcted on usual terms.
Securities received for Safe Custody and Interest and Dividends collected for clients.
R. D. YOUNG,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND. £ 1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ... $23,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Street
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yiqilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.
G. H. WILSON,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	4,00,00,000
CALLED UP CAPITAL ...	60,00,000
PAID UP ON 19-5-20 ...	59,00,042 8

HEAD OFFICE.
7, Murzban Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
SUB-BRANCH.
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaikh Mamon Street.
LONDON AGENTS.
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one yea and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK :—Interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased an sold.
Banking business of every description transacted.
A. B. OLIPHANT.
Ag. Manager.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LIMITED.
(Registered in the Transvaal.)
With which are incorporated
The Bank of [illegible], The Natal Bank, Ltd. and The National Bank of the Orange River Colony, Ltd.
Bankers to the Government of the Union of South Africa in the Transvaal, Natal and Orange Free State.
Bankers to the British Imperial Government in South Africa.
PAID-UP CAPITAL £2,965,000
WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £4,000,000
CAPITAL & RESERVE £4,015,000
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LONDON OFFICES:—Circus Place, London Wall; 18 St. Swithin's Lane, an 25, Cockspur Street (West End).
NEW YORK OFFICE:—10, Wall Street
OVER 420 BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES IN SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.
ANTWERP OFFICE 55, Place de Moir.
MAURITIUS OFFICE—Port Louis.
Agents at Amsterdam, Paris, Petrogra and the Principal Cities of the World.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for on year or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs 1,00,000; interest on balances exceeding Rs 1,00,000 subject to special arangement.
BILLS negotiated and collected.
LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS issued.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR BUSINESS WITH SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.
W. MURRAY SMITH,
Acting Manager.
Taj Buildings,
216, Hornby Road.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANT BANK LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE:—Apollo Street, Fort.
BRANCH:—Mumbadevi, Bombay.

	Rs.
AUTHORIZED AND ISSUED CAPITAL	10,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	10,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 97,467

DIRECTORS
The Hon. Mr. GUCULDAS KAHANDAS PAREKH, Chairman.
The Hon. Mr. MAHOMED HAJEEBOY (Messrs. Hajiboy Laljiand Co.)
GOPALDAS TRICUMJI JIVANDAS, Esq. (Messrs. Tricumji Jivandas).
B. K. GHOSH, Esq.
LALJI GOVINDJI, Esq., (Messrs. Bhucandas Govindji and Co.).
NARANJI DAYAL, Esq., (Messrs. Prem chand Chhaganlal).
JAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI, Esq., Managing Director.
CURRENT DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed at 5½ per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 and upwards for twelve months. Rates for short term deposits may be ascertained from the Bank.
LOANS, CASH CREDITS and OVER DRAFTS given on approved securities.
LOCAL DEMAND BILLS collected free of charge.
Copies of rules may be obtained from the Bank on application.
JAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

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Just Received, a fresh consignment of Georgette blouses, dresses, ladies' underwears, underskirts, combinations, Knickers, night-dresses, Kimonos, Chemises, Camisoles, Sunshades, Bonnets, Chil-drens' frocks and all and every article of wear
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LADIES OF FASHION AND SOCIETY.
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MERCER MILLINER AND LADIES DRESSMAKER.
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HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,500,000
Paid-up Capital	£750,000
Reserve Liabilty of Shareholders	£750,000
Reserve Fund	£750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay		Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.
Subscribed Capital .....Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital .....Yen 74,000,000
Reserve Fund .....Yen 44,000,000
Head Office: YOKOHAMA.
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rid de Jangiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Branches:—
Tsinam, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
T. SEKI,
Manager.
Post Box No. 204.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

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NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA
This purely Indian Company was the first deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply to
RAE & Co., Managing Agents. P. BANERJEA, Secretary
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency.
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH:—Ahmedabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	66,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favourable terms—Rules on aplpication.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Kt.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas C.I.E.
Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad Kt.
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar.-at-Law
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq., (Pragjee Sooriee & Co.).
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P. (Moolji Jetha & Co.) (Ex-officio).
Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.
Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies a boon to Policy-holders.
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For particulars apply to:—
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Secretaries and Manager.

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MAXIMUM ASSURANCE AT MINIMUM OF COST.
It will repay you to send for a copy!
Funds and assets over Rs. 2,00,000
Claims Paid exceed Rs. 3,00,000
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Estd. 1891.

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Price per bottle, annas 8.

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SHAIKH MEMON STREET.

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Sollo " " 14-4 "
Kentmere " " 14-4 "
Rodinol 3 oz. " 1-8.
Sollo Postcards,
Paget Self Toning Paper Packets & Postcards.
Primus Self Toning Paper " "

S. Mahadeo & Son

Fort, BOMBAY

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RADICAL CURE WITHOUT OPERATION.

"SPECIAL TREATMENT"—Rs. 10. PER DAY.

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M.B.E.H. (London).

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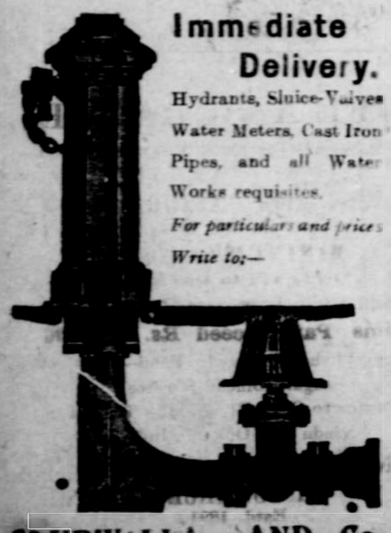
Princess St., BOMBAY



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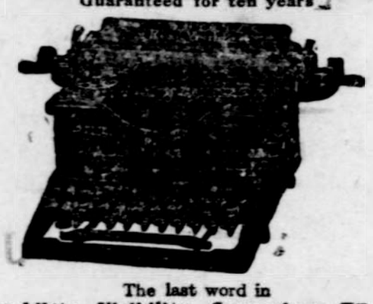

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The only Reliable Ayurvedic Pharmacists.

Elphinstone Road, BOMBAY.

Telephones 2268/2269. Telegrams: ZANDU—BOMBAY

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The Doctor is essential for your health,
The Lawyer is essential for your person and property,
The Merchant is essential for your necessities in Life,
Some profession is essential for acquiring Wealth and,
Above all a Policy with us is essential for you and your family.

Because of our Plans, our Terms, and especially our

Special Benefits:

For particulars of which apply to,

Branch Manager,

The Great Eastern L. A. Co., Ltd.

12/14 CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

JOT IT DOWN

ON YOUR

Mind Tablet

THAT OUR

E'TRUS — Famous Nature Cures, the "E" and the "A", are universally acknowledged to be the best boons to mankind. The former priced at rupees fifteen only is a sure cure for Functional weakness, lost Virility and Wrecked manhood, while the latter priced at rupees twenty-five and annas eight only, is a safe and certain remedy for all diseases of the Eye, Ear, Head and Throat. V.P.P. charges extra for both. Thousands sold in India. Highest references. Each worth its weight in gold and many times over. Unobtainable elsewhere. Detailed booklets for one or both, as desired, free on application to— — ACTINA

Rai B. S. Bhandari, M.A.,

BATALA (PUNJAB)

American Boots & Shoes for YOU

Received by last mail

Direct from America.

Styles to suit your taste and purse—durability Guaranteed.

A. HASSAM & SONS Dealers in Fashionable Footwear.

KERRAWALLA BUILDING,

Opp: Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, BOMBAY, No. 2.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 on 21st December.)

BRANCHES—Calcutta, Karachi, Lahore, Amritsar and Jharia.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL .....(30-12-19) Rs. 49,90,000
RESERVED FUND ..... Rs. 14,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.

Purchase and Sale Securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.

DETAILED RULES and further particulars on application.

AUDITORS, Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly auditors of the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE,
Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Manager

The General Engineering & Stores Supply Agency

201-203, Nagdevi Street, BOMBAY.

Telegrams "STOREHOUSE." Telephone No. 91

Shipchandlers, contractors & hardware merchants.

Ready stock of mills, gins and Factory requisites.

Immediate delivary of beltings, Jointings Champion forges, Anvils, Circular saws, picks, bolts & nuts etc etc.

Sole Agents for Lenox hack saw blades, band saws and belting.

Special attention paid to upcountry orders.

LARGE & FRESH STOCK

OF

Mill Beltings, Hydraulic Pump Leather, Roller Skins, Chrome Picking Bands, Suit and Attache Cases (real crocodile), Trunks, Bags, Leggings and Gaiters.

GENTS.	PER PAIR.	GENTS.	PER PAIR.
	as.		Rs. as.
Glace Kid Shoes	4	Marching Boots	14 0
Million Shoes M. S.	5 6	Superior Shoes H.S.	10 6
Million Boots	4 10	Canvas Shoes	4 12
Monsoon Boots	6 14	Superior Boots H. S.	12 4
Albert Slippers from Rs. 4-2 & Rs. 5		Ladies Shoes	8 10
Boys Boots	5 0	" Boots	9 0

Packing and Postage Extra.

Trunks (all solid leather) 42" to 30" Rs. 85 to Rs. 65.

Suit Cases 30" to 20" Rs. 70 to Rs. 45. Hand Bags 22" to 24" Rs. 18 to Rs. 30

25 per cent advance money required from outstation Customers.

PRICES VERY MODERATE.

SUTOR & Co.,

Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Agents:—The Western India Army Boot and Equipment Factory, Sion, BOMBAY.

SAVAGE HI-POWER RIFLES.

250-3000-bore	Rs. 165
22 High Power	Rs. 135
30-30 "	Rs. 135

and cartridges

Arms and Ammunition Mart,

MAHOMEDALLY NOORBHOY,

NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET,

BOMBAY. 3.

GAJANAN & Co.

ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS AND IRON FOUNDERS.

We have specialized for over 15 years in the manufacture of Storage Water Tanks (square or round), Chimneys, Trusses, Water Sprinkling and Night Soil Carts Dustbins, Ornamental and Colapsible Gates, Cast Iron and Wrought Iron Railings and Gates. Oil Tanks a speciality.

Our work has given Absolute satisfaction to our clients.

We invite Government, Railways, Municipalities and other enquiries

Ramchander Building, Ardeshir Dady Street, Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY No. 4.

Telephone 1380.

Reading a Newspaper tests the sight

A NEWSPAPER gives a fairly reliable but rather "rough and ready" sight test. Any difficulty, such as having to hold the paper nearer or further away than normal—any blurring of print, rapid tiring of the eyes, aching, smarting or watering, and especially headache after reading, indicates the need for thorough scientific sight-testing.

CONSULT

Lawrence & Mayo, Ltd.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS

Head Office: 19, New Oxford St., LONDON.

Branches in the East: CAIRO, ALEXANDRIA, DELHI, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, LUCKNOW, SIMLA and RANGOON.

What do The Winds Say?

"Rough Winds— That Moanest Loud"

at this time of the year, seem to waft on their frightened wings a doleful warning to mankind of the grim gatherings of the germs of malaria, which lay across their passage through fields and forests and over marshes and meadows. Take, therefore, timely heed, and keep in readiness a good stock of

SOUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC

The Medicine of the Millions

for Malaria, Influenza, Ague and all other Fevers. "SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC saved the lives of two patients—one an infant—who were seriously ill with the effects of malarial fever and had been given up by the doctors as hopeless cases,"—C. L. D. Prayero, Hyderabad, Dec.

"The sales and reputation of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC are hardly denied even by the defendant's witnesses".—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. H. W. HAYWARD, I.C.S., High Court, Bombay.

"I have never yet come across a remedy at once so effective and prompt in its effects."—

J. E. LEE, Personal Asst. to the Home Secry., Hyderabad, Dec.

Remember SQIBB'S is the safest cure for all Fevers. Sold all over India.

MADON, SONS & Co.

CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 5/-.

MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON ENGLAND.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE

To-day & To-morrow
4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

The Laughingest Screen Comedy of the Year.

TOMMY ATKINS IN BERLIN

OR

"YANKEE DOOLLE IN BERLIN"

Six reels of Smashing Comedy, beautiful bathing belles, wild burlesque, striking beauty, hair-raising thrills and wonderful girls.

MACK SENNET'S BATHING BELLES
-th-o-s-e d-a-in-ty M-a-i-d-e-n-s
whose wholesome Capers have delighted millions on the Screen.
AMUSING—ATTTACTIVE—BEAUTIFUL.
The most overwhelming artistic Cinema Success of the Age
Presenting a certain William Hohenzolern of international notoriety as

A SIX PART JOKE
NOT—A War Play, but
A Brilliant, New, and Excruciatingly Funny Angle on the "All-Highest."

Laughs will ring. Crowds will come, tills will fill.

"PATHE'S GAZETTE" — News from every where
PATHE'S PICTORIAL — Puts the world before you
"AROUND THE TOWN" — The Latest Film Novelty

COME ON!
Who Wants Action?
You'll Get It From
WILLIAM DUNCAN
in
"SMASHING BARRIERS"
A High Powered Serial In Fifteen Episodes

Second Installment
NOW SHOWN
at
CINEMA MAJESTIC
GIRGAUM.
Daily at 5-15, 7, 8-15 and 10-30
TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW
Prize shows at 3-30 and 5-15
Controlled by Messrs. K. D. Bros.

TO-NIGHT

MESSRS K. D. and BROTHERS offer to their patrons this Week a mighty, melodious, magnificent Vitagraph Photoplay

"THE WOLF"
"THE WOLF"
"THE WOLF"
(5 parts, 6000 feet)
featuring the celebrated Star
EARLE WILLIAMS
in the principal role
on account of the auspicious occasion of
H. M. the KING'S BIRTHDAY.
MESSRS K. D. and BROTHERS have specially "billed" this Select Photo drama.
"THE WOLF"
the picturization of
EUGENE WALTER'S
famous stage success. It had created a tremendous sensation on Broadway, and is now come to do the same in Bombay.
UNWRITTEN KNIFE LAW
in Canadian Wilds provides
"THE WOLF"
with a terrible dual scene, never before attempted on the screen.
You here see a
NEW MELTING POT
of humanity; you see Indians, Hindoo, Chinese, Japs, etc., welded in Far Western Region, you see civilisation as a remote influence that just barely touches the borders of the region by an occasional arrivs al of a stranger.
EARLE WILLIAMS
the handsome Vitagraph Star is seen here in an unusual role. Mr. Williams previously has been regarded as distinctly a drawing-room gentleman type. He is here cast as a rugged French-Canadian trapper. He plays the part with a realism and fidelity that will amaze all.
The programme includes a Comedy.
Two Special Prize Matinee Shows to-day and to-morrow at 3-30 and 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)
Rest of the Shows at 7; 8-45; 10-15 p.m. (S.T.)

West-End Cinema,
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD).

Please refer to page No. 15 of the "Bombay Chronicle" of to-day.

AMUSEMENTS.

Opportunity

has hair in front, behind she is bald.
Therefore always catch her by the forelock.

MR. EXHIBITOR!

Now she is knocking at your door

Catch Her-Grasp Her

LEST SHE SHOULD PASS TO THE NEXT DOOR

RAMA OR MAYA

SPIRITUALISM *v/s* **MATERIALISM**

THE SECOND PRODUCTION OF THE

Oriental Film Mfg. Co., Ld.

SEE IT TO-NIGHT AT
CINEMA PRECIOUS, Lamington Road.
RELEASED THROUGH UNIVERSAL EXCHANGE
Go ahead of your Competitor and book it off.

The Universal Film Mfg. Co.

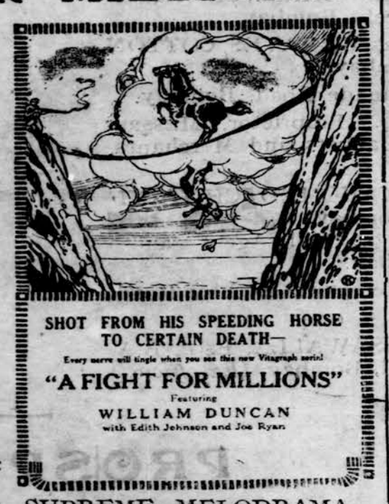
HEERA HOUSE, SANDHURST ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE EMPRESS

To-day & To-morrow
3, 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
Our Prize Shows at 3, 4-30 & 6-30 p.m.

"A FIGHT FOR MILLIONS"

4th and 5th Episodes
"The Precipice Horror"
AND
"The Path of Thrills"


SHOT FROM HIS SPEEDING HORSE TO CERTAIN DEATH—
"A FIGHT FOR MILLIONS"
Featuring
WILLIAM DUNCAN
with Edith Johnson and Joe Ryan

VITAGRAPH'S SERIAL OF SUPREME MELODRAMA
Laughter—Mirth—Delights and Roars
"KIDDING SISTER" Comic. **"BURSTING INTO SOCIETY"** Comic.
GAUMONT GRAPHIC Latest Topical News.

TORTURED BY FLAMES
CLIMB FOR LIFE
FORCED MARRIAGE
These are the towering, crashing, death-defying, breath-taking Episodes in
THE GREATEST SERIAL
THE FATAL FORTUNE
with
HELEN HOLMES
The Invincible Queen of the serial sereen. Mystery, Romance, Adventure and Unbelievable Deeds of Daring Combined in the Greatest Orignel Serial ever made.
A THRILL EVERY MINUTE.
Comic & Topical Budget.
Full of latest events.
at
GLOBE CINEMA,
Prize Shows on Saturday and Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 p.m.
Other Shows at: 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Every day Shows at 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
Under the kind Patronage of
H. H. the Maharaja Sawai Tukojirao Holkar Sarker of Indore
Yeshwant Sangit Mandali
Will perform their performance.
Sangit **]Sanshayakallol[** Acts5
on Saturday the 5th Instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.)
being the King's Birthday Holidays
at
BOMBAY THEATRE GRANT ROAD
Tickets can be had at Mandali's Residence in Nanashankarshet's Temple, Tardeo Road
G. G. BODAS,
Director and General Manager

THE
EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY, at 6-30 p. m.
TO-MORROW at 9-45 p. m.

"Souls in Pawn."

A woman's Husband was murdered. She swore revenge. She fell in Love and then she discovered that her lover was her husband's murderer. What should she do?

A GREAT PLAY
And a Stirring Story of the Jealousy of Highly Placed Secret Diplomats and the Blind Love of a Good Woman for her worthless Husband
ALSO
An Interesting Comic
"LADIES HAIR DRESSER"

PATHE'S GAZETTE
Puts the world before you.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE
PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST.
Every Day at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
REMEMBER THE SUNDAY EVENING GATHERING
Splendid New Picture Bill
The 5 reel Photoplay

"Wisp O' the Woods."

A young man falls in love with a girl whose father is the enemy of his own father. He disinherits him and turns him out of his house. After some time he gives his consent and the pair is happily united.

ALSO A FINE COMIC.
Prices: Re. 1-8; Re. 1; Ans. 8 and 4
(Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2.)
(Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

NOTE.
Special Trams.
CAR to Colaba via Bombay Gymkhana from the Opera House Tram Terminus.
CAR to Victoria Gardens via Charni Road, Forbes Road, Clare Road, Byculla, from the Opera House Tram Terminus.
CAR to Prince's and Victoria Docks from the newly opened Sandhurst Bridge Tram Terminus—which is opposite to Royal Opera House—proceeding on Sandhurst Road, and crossing Charni Road, Khetwadi, Falkland Road, Null Bazar, Duncan Road, Bhindi Bazar and Doongri Road.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m.
FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.
T. DANIEL FRAWLEY
Presents the
FRAWLEY COMPANY
in Repertoire
To-day Saturday, June 5th at 9-30 p. m.
"It Pays to Advertise."
A Thousand Laughs in 3 acts.

Sunday, June 6th MATINEE 5-30 p. m.
"POLLY WITH A PAST."
The Delightful and Popular Comedy.

Monday, June 7th
"TURN TO THE RIGHT"
Bombay's Favourite.

Tuesday June 8th
BY SPECIAL REQUEST
"The 13th Chair"
The Great Mystery Play
A Laugh, a Scream, a Yell.

Wednesday June 9th
"THE MAN WHO CAME BACK"
The play is creating a furore in London.

BOOKING AT ROSE & Co.
up to 1 p.m. After 4 p.m. at the Theatre.

IMPERIAL
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY

The Last Three Episodes of
THE BLACK SECRET
featuring
Pearl White

EPISODE 13th — The Wings of Mystery
" 14th — The Hidden Way
" 15th — The Secret Host

PATHE GAZETTE
News from everywhere.

Time:—7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Matinee:—Sat. & Sun. and Bank Holidays. 3-30 and 5-15 p.m.

COMING
BOUND AND GAGGED
OR
Around the World on Nothing
featuring
George B. Seitz
and
Marguerite Aurtot

Grand Clearance Sale

New Stock of Boots and Shoes.

From 1920, a discount of annas two per Rupee will be allowed.

Rustom Khan & Co.,
KALBADEVI ROAD, PRAG MAHAL,
BOMBAY.

WANTED.

WANTED AGENTS throughout India to sell copies of "How to Become a Qualified Accountant." Indispensable for Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India. Pages 208. Price Rs. 1-14. Liberal Commission to Agents and Book sellers. Please apply to S. A. SHARANGDHAR, 56, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

(This prospectus has been filed with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.)

The Indo-Foreign Trading & Industrial Company, Limited.

(Registered Under the Indian Companies Act, 1913.)

CAPITAL Rs. 50 lakhs divided into 50,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 100 each.

Present issue 25,000 Ordinary Shares.

On the said Shares there will be payable :—

Rs. **5** per Share on Application.

Rs. **10** per Share on Allotment.

and the balance will be called as and when required in instalments not exceeding Rs. 20 per Share and at intervals of not less than 3 months after allotment or previous calls.

DIRECTORS :

1. HORMASJI CAWASJI DINSHAW, Esq.,M. V. O., O.B.E., Messrs. CAWASJI DINSHAW and BROS., Mill Agents and Merchants, Medows Street, Bombay.
2. N. G. HUNT, Esq., Partner, Messrs. GREAVES, COTTON and Co., Forbes Street, Bombay.
3. I. DAVID, Esq., Merchant, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
4. KEDARMAL BHURAMAL, Esq., Proprietor, Messrs. GOOLABRAI KEDARMAL, Bankers and Merchants, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
5. MIA MAHOMED HAJI JAN MAHOMED CHOTANI, Esq., Merchant, Kuduck, Bombay.
6. MAGANLAL CALLIANJEE, Esq., Mill Agent and Merchant, Hornby Road, Bombay.
7. M. M. SHIRGAONKAR, Esq., Merchant, Hornby Road, Bombay.
8. JEEJEEBHOY BURJORJI JASSAWALLA, Esq., B.A. LL.B., Merchant, Hornby Road, Bombay, (*Ex-officio.*)

BANKERS :

THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
THE INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION, LIMITED.
THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SOLICITORS :

Messrs. PAYNE and Co., 54, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUDITORS :

Messrs. S. B. BILIMORIA and Co., Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
Messrs. FRAMROZE R. MERCHANT and Co., Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

MANAGING AGENTS :

Messrs. MAGANLAL SHIRGAONKAR JASSAWALLA & Co., Shri Krishna Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

REGISTERED OFFICE :

SHRI KRISHNA BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

PROSPECTUS.

This Company has been formed with the object set out in the Memorandum of Association and particularly

(*a*) With a view to develop the export and import trade in India, viz., the import of piece-goods, silks, yarns, hardware, chemicals and dyes, electrical appliances, metals, machinery and general merchandise, from China, Japan, United States of America, the United Kingdom, France and other Countries and the export and re-exportation of cotton, cotton waste, wool, yarns, piece-goods, oil seeds, sugar, hardware, and other raw and finished products to Europe, America, China, Japan, Egypt, Persian Gulf, East Africa and Straits Settlements.

(*b*) With a view to start industries such as the establishment and working of

1. Oil Mills,
2. Flour Mills,
3. Cotton, Ginning & Pressing Factories,
4. Chemical Works,
5. Sugar Refineries,
6. Tanneries,
7. Brick & Tile Works,
8. Paper Mills,
9. Workshops,
10. Ice Factories,
11. Mining,

and such other works and industries as the directors may decide upon as profitable undertakings.

The Company will also open branch offices in various industrial centres of India.

The promoters have already formed valued connections in China, Japan, America, Europe and other countries and the Company will be in a position to start work as soon as the necessary formalities have been gone through.

The promoters of the Company have also secured Agencies from important manufacturers abroad, the benefit of which Agencies will be transferred to the Company without any consideration as soon as the Company starts business.

If may be mentioned that India's foreign trade alone amounted to the sum of Rs. 275 crores in the year 1918 and it is therefore evident that the scope for such a Company has enormous possibilities.

The minimum subscription on which the directors may proceed to allotment is 10 per cent. of the authorised capital.

The following agreement is to be entered into :—

An agreement between the Company and Messrs. Maganlal Shirgaonkar Jassawalla and Co. whereby Messrs. Maganlal Shirgaonkar Jassawalla and Co. are appointed Agents of the Company from the date of the registration of the Company on the terms mentioned in the draft annexed to the Articles of Association.

The Articles of Association provide that the Qualification of a Director is to be the holding of 50 shares in the Company and the remuneration of the directors is to be a sum not exceeding Rs. 75 for each meeting attended by him.

The firm of Messrs. Maganlal Shirgaonkar Jassawalla and Co. are entitled to have two nominees on the directorate of the Company, such nominee and their successors in office shall be called ex-officio directors and ex-officio directors will be entitled to hold office until requested to retire by Messrs. Maganlal Shirgaonkar Jassawalla and Co. and shall not be bound to retire by rotation.

All preliminary expenses down to and including the day on which the Company is entitled to commence business which are estiamted at Rs. 15,000 will be paid by the Company.

The directors are authorised to pay commission not exceeding 3 per cent. on the sale of shares.

The nature of the interest of all the Directors is that they may become entitled to commission on such shares as may be subscribed through them. The nature of the further interest of Messrs. Maganlal Callanjee, M. M. Shirgaonkar and Jeejeebhoy Burjorji Jassawalla is that they being partners in the firm of Messrs. Maganlal Shirgaonkar Jassawalla and Co. are entitled to a share in the remuneration payable to Messrs. Maganlal Shirgaonkar Jassawalla and Co. under the aforesaid agency agreement.

A copy of the Memorandum of Association with the names, descriptions and addresses of the subscribers is attached hereto and forms part of it.

A draft of the abovementioned agreement and the Company's Memorandum and Articles of Association may be inspected at the office of the Solicitors of the Company at any time during business hours.

Applications for shares should be made upon the form accompanying the prospectus and sent to the Company's Agents, Shri Krishna Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Where no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned in full, and where the number of shares allotted is less than the number applied for, the balance of the deposit will be applied towards the remaining payments.

Failure to pay any future instalments on shares allotted when due will render previous payments liable to forfeiture.

Prospectus and forms of application can be obtained at the office of the Company's Agents, Shri Krishna Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

This prospectus has been duly filed with the Registrar of Companies.

Bombay, the 10th day of May 1920.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

CHEMICAL CLEANERS & DYERS

TREATED by special process, the garments are freed from spots and stains, thoroughly cleaned and freshened up to look like new. Dresses, costumes, coats sarees, etc., dyed in the latest colours with English finish. Urgent orders executed at special rates within 24 hours.

ARMITAGE & CO.,
Highclass Tailors and Dressmakers,
Above Taraporewala, Bookseller,
1 Medows Street, Bombay

FRIDAY—From 1st March, 1918, MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, will hold bona-fide auctions every FRIDAY, at 2-30 p.m. Owners are not allowed to bid. Come and buy just what you want. You'll get it cheap.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES

FORD PRICES AGAIN REDUCED.—4 seater Touring Car, Rs. 2,506; 2 seater Runabout Rs. 2,300. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 797. Telegram "Autoford."

MOTOR CARS FOR SALE, ENTIRELY NEW, IMMEDIATE DELIVERY. AN OPPORTUNITY:—"FEW FORD AND OVERLAND" Touring Cars. On comfortable and luxurious Car "COLE" make 8 cylinders. Limousine body with latest design and equipments. Price Rs. 17,500 or thereabouts. Further particulars on application. One slightly used latest model "HUPMOBILE" with spare tyre, tube, mascot, clock, mirror, Lucas horn 5 lamps, covered with insurance. Price Rs. 6,500 or thereabouts. Apply Messrs. BOMBAY AUTOMOBILES, Hughes Road, Bombay. Telegram Sparkplug. Telephone 3148. 1170

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.—Principal Davar will be in the college to be interviewed by students and parents from 7th June between business hours. Prospectus on applications. 89, Esplanade Road. 1205

WANTED—100 STUDENTS only to learn COMMERCIAL BOOK-KEEPING and ACCOUNTANCY by rapid methods of the IMPERIAL CLASS. Girgaum Tram Terminus, Bombay. 959

ALEXANDRA COMMERCIAL COLLEGE—New term begins 7th June. Students successfully coached up for Corporation of Accountants, London Chamber of Commerce and other examinations. Special Shorthand and Typewriting Classes for Ladies. Prospectus from Principal, opposite Whiteaway. 1412

ENGLISH TAILORING has made giant strides during the war, in turning out the best work by the quickest methods. Prof. RAO, who has returned from England, will take only a few pupils and teach the latest methods. Apply personally between 8-30 and 10-30 a.m. TAILORING COLLEGE, Ambawadi, Girgaum, Bombay. 1400

MISCELLANEOUS.

MR. ABDUL GAFAR KHAN, Contractor wants to see and communicate to the Cashier of the original B. Sakaram & Co., House Agents. Please write or see him at SITARAM BUILDING, Masan Tank.

FACTS.—We wish to present for your consideration some real Facts regarding Typewriters and Accessories. Do not fail to write to us when in the market for Typewriters. Olivers, Remingtons, Rex, Fox Fox Portable, etc. A trial order will make you a regular customer. Write to-day for list sent free, you lose nothing. STANDARD TYPEWRITING Co., Importers of Typewriters and Accessories, 259/261, Hornby Road opp. Messrs. Cox & Co. For'

WANTED—ENERGETIC AGENTS and CANVASSERS throughout Bombay Presidency on very liberal terms of commission or sala against guaranteed business to secure Life and Marriage Provident Insurance cases. Premium Rs. 2 and Re. 1 monthly. For rules and forms please apply:—M. HANSLEUX, Esqr., PRESIDENT EASTERN INVESTMENT OF COMMERCE, LIMITED, Provident Society, 193/5, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED IMMEDIATELY by Mercantile Firm, experienced SHIPPING CLERK used to handling export cargoes, and dock work. Apply Box No. 668, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1406

WANTED—MATRIC CLERKS for a big Indian Firm with good handwriting, Gujrathi knowledge essential. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 676, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1417

WANTED A GRADUATE in English and Mathematics for Victoria High School, Burwani State C. I. Salary Rs. 80 rising to 75. Apply sharp to President, GOVIND & CO., Bhargava Superintendent, State Education, Barwani C. I. 1421

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Two English teachers, one knowing upto 4th to teach Drawing and Gujrati upto Matric. standard, another knowing Hindi knowing Mar. Apply personally to the PRINCIPAL, Wadi Commercial School, Mangaldas Road, Bombay. 1394

WANTED—UNEMPLOYED to know that SHORTHAND (QUICK METHOD, Rs. 3; TYPEWRITING, Rs. 3; and ACCOUNTANCY, Rs. 4 per month, taught Enrolment in 2 months. Service Guaranteed. Prof. LENTIN, 283, Hornby Road. 1433

WANTED—An influential and hardworking SALESMAN Papers for Hosiery, and other sundry lines. Good sale Commission to really capable man. Apply stating age, experience and salary required with copies of certificates of past service to Box No. 661A Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1393

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A COMPOUNDER. Apply to Dr. J. SAYANI, 81, Nishanpada Road, P. O. 9, Bombay. 1412

WANTED—A GRADUATE TUTOR for the Princes School. Pay rising from Rs. 75 per month. DEWAN, Lunawada. 1437

WANTED—A well, experienced DYER for a Factory. Apply with testimonials, to Box No. 656, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1368

WANTED—2 CANVASSING AGENTS, pay Rs. 35, plus 15 per cent. commission. Agreement 3 years. Apply sharp Box No. 663, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1397

DRAUGHTSMEN URGENTLY REQUIRED—Good pay to those possessed of knowledge of Construction. Apply Box No. 676, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1450

WANTED—ENGRAVERS. Liberal remuneration to capable men. Apply immediately to SAW ENGRAVING Co., Ambewadi, Bombay No. 4.

WANTED.—Experienced MOTOR LORRY DRIVER, thoroughly understanding motor mechanism. Apply or see personally with certificates at WALLACE FLOUR MILL, Chikalwadi, Tardeo at 4-0 p.m. 1467

WANTED—An EUROPEAN with influence among Railways and Stores, generally for the secure of orders. Good salary to a competent person. Apply Box No. 660, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1391

WANTED—HEAD CLERK with Life Insurance knowledge, good salary for a competent man. None but experienced should apply sharp to THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD., 251, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. 1392

ACCOUNTANT, knowing Gujarati pacca Nama, Typing and Correspondence with a knowledge of Hindi speaking. Pay Rs. 50 to Rs. 65 per month. 3 years' agreement. Apply Box No. 664, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1398

WANTED—UNDERWRITTER or UNDERWRITTERS for shares of a Motor Transport and Service Company. Good Commission. Apply Box No. 652, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1369

WANTED—TEACHERS Matric and P.E., for the Birla High School, Dhandhuka. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to P. LAKHIA, Chairman, Birla High School Committee, Dhandhuka. 1428

WANTED

WANTED.—TENDER for making pacca metal road at Jamna Flour Mill. Apply for particulars or see personally at WALLACE FLOUR MILL, CO., Chikalwadi Tardeo at 4-0 p.m. 1468

WANTED.—For Birla Cotton S. & W. Mills, Ltd., Delhi, SECONDHAND or NEW DRAWING and SLUBBING FRAME of any make. 857

WANTED—One ROVING WASTE OPENER, One THREAD EXTRACTOR and One FINISHING MACHINE, complete, with full particulars apply Box No. 659, Advt. Dept., "Bombay." 1386

WANTED—A well equipped DISPENSARY of a qualified medical gentleman, situated either at Mandevi or Khadak. Apply with full particulars to Box No. 649, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1336

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—One HUPMOBILE, old type, 5 seated American Motor in proper working order, almost new. Apply Box No. 654, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1361

FOR SALE—A GINNING and PRESSING FACTORY with engines, boilers all complete, situated at Rampur in U. P. What offer? Apply SHAUKATALI, Khadak, Bombay. 1232

FOR SALE—1000 500, and 250 pages PRESS COPY BOOKS of English make and also ENVELOPES at 20 per cent lower than Market Rate. Apply to Box No. 661, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1395

GLOBE'S TYPEWRITER BARGAINS:—

	Rs.
Remington No. 8 Brief Fine	110
Remington No. 10 Self-Starter like New	270
Oliver No. 9 Brief S/Used two clr	215
Oliver No. 5 Fiscap, with Metal cover	175
Empire No. 1 Portable Visible Rs. 75 better	100
Hammond Typewriter with Back spacer	85
L. C. Smith No. 6 Policy, L/Case like new	250
L. C. Smith No. 5 Fiscap size	195
Monarch Visible, Brief Size	145
Blick Home Model Gujrati and English	75
Self-folding 7 lbs. Fox Portable with case	199

Please write us for a free Demonstration at your office of our world-famous Fox Standard and the 7 lbs. Self-folding Fox Portable fully guaranteed.

Sole Agents:
THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO.,
Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.
Tele. "Writertype."

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—

	Rs.
Albus, Folding, like Corona, with Case	80
Smith Premier No. 4, 2 Colours	80
Yost No. 10, thoroughly renovated	90
Empire No. 1, Visible, Portable	100
Remington 7, Rs. 90, 2 Colours, L. Case	110
Remington 7, Rs. 90, 2 Colours L. case,	
Remington No. 8, Policy Size	110
Oliver 5, American Rebuilt, like new	160
Remington 10, Visible, Rs. 190, 210	260
Remington 10, Visible Rs. 190, 210	260
Remington 10, Brief, Rs. 210	260
Remington 10, Visible, Rs. 190, 210	260
Remington 10 brief Rs. 210	260
Remington 10, Factory Rebuilt, as new	
Underwood No. 5, latest, used few months	250
Oliver No. 9, latest, used few months	250
Gujerati Remington No. 9, like new	210

NICOLLS COMPANY,
Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Second-hand MOTOR CYCLE, Rs. 550 or near offer. Apply to Box No. 674, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1448

FOR SALE—Beautiful TURNOUTS for monsoon. Black English Waler with Sigram Carriage. Write to Box No. 669, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1419

GOING CHEAP—One "B. S. A." CYCLE, very little used Rs. 150 also one second-hand "ROYAL BENSON" cycle Rs. 80. No offer. Apply Box No. 675, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1449

FOR SALE—Some new CYCLES of sample, retail at wholesale price Rs. 125, M. H. DINSHAW and Co., Green Street, Fort, New DINSHAW and Co., Green Street, Fort, near Bank of Bombay. 1464

FOR SALE—Large and commodious PREMISES with workshop attached in the best locality of Madras, No. 196, Mount Road, opposite Government House and next door to Messrs. P. Orr and Sons, Ltd., now in the occupation of Moses and Co. Apply MOSES and Co., Madras. 1339

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—ASHER MANSION, ground 1 and 3rd floor at Govalia Talao Forjet, Street. Apply to Messrs. GOKALDAS DAMODER, Mulji Jaitha Market, Dharmraj Gali. 1422

TO BE LET—A fine BUNGALOW with Compound and garden at Warden Road, near Mahalaxmi Temple. Apply Box No. 657, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1368

TO BE LET—BEAUTIFUL furnished BUNGALOW, for Princes and Nobles with billiard and Tennis on Nepeansey Road. Can also accommodate larger European and Japanese firms. Apply PRAGJI KHANDOOBHA DESAI, "Koonj Nivas" end of Napeansey Walkeshwar. 13

TO BE LET—"THE DOWNS" at Wachagandhi Road, new Gamdevi a two-storey ed bungalow upto the end of February, 1921. Apply to the owner, C/o. New Kaiser-i-Hind S. and W Co.'s Office Budri Mahal, Hornby Road, between 4 and 5 p.m. 1452

TO LET four storied newly built BUILDING for Respectable Hindus. Good opportunity for Mill Store Supplier or Machiniary dealers for office show room and residence together 8th Camatipura near Tramway line. Apply to H. P. ARYANVALA, New Cooper Building, Grant Road. 1445

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TENDERS are invited for SECONDHAND SINGERS SEWING MACHINES.

Type 16 K—1.	299
16—22.	10
Total	309

Please apply to the undersigned.
D. RILEY,
Captain,
Assistant Controller (Textiles)
New Custom House, Ballard Road,
1413 BOMBAY.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE PIONEER RUBBER AND INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.,

THE Offices of the Pioneer Rubber and Industrial Co., Ltd., have been REMOVED from Great Western Building to 19, BANK STREET, FORT, Bombay, (opposite The Bank of Bombay).

MANU SUBEDAR & CO.,
Managing Agents.
1429

NOTICE.

WANTED—An L.C.E. by the Pandharpur Municipality for the post of CHIEF OFFICER on Rs. 150 per month. Applicants should submit their applications with testimonials to the President of this Municipality up to 20th June, 1920.

(Sd.) G. S. BIDKAR,
President,
Pandharpur Municipality.
Pandharpur, 2nd June, 1920. 1426

THE BRITISH BURMAH PETROLEUM COMPANY, LTD.

BOMBAY SHARE REGISTRATION OFFICE.

THE OFFICES of the above company will be removed from 1st June 1920, to 19 Bank Street, Old Telephone Building opposite the Bank of Bombay.

S. S. PANTHAKI,
Local Secretary,
British Burmah Petroleum Co., Ltd.
1334

NOTICE

A permanent WAY INSPECTOR.
A LOCO. CLERK.
A FOREMAN, well versed in the up-keep and repairs to Locomotive.
A good FITTER to Locomotive.
An ASSISTANT BOILER MAKER.
Two good LABOURERS of Workshop experience.
Apply with testimonials to the undersigned.
M. N. BURKE,
Loco. and Car. Superintendent,
Matheran Railway.
Matheran, 31-5-20. 1387

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SHORTHAND CLASSES AT SYDENHAM COLLEGE, BOMBAY.

SHORTHAND CLASSES (Pitman's System) will be held at Sydenham College from June 10th onwards.

HOURS:—5-30 p.m. to 6-15 p.m., 6-15 p.m. to 7 p.m. (Every day except Saturday), and at other times still to be arranged.

FEES:—(To be paid in advance).

For classes held twice a week: Rs. 10 per term.

For classes held three times a week: Rs. 14 per term.

ENTRANCE QUALIFICATIONS:—Matriculation or School Final, or a standard that may be regarded as equivalent to these.

Admissions are made daily, between 5 and 5-30 p.m., when the instructor can interview applicants.

Speed Classes will be started if a sufficient number of applications is received.

FEES —Rs. 16 per term.

Written applicaions to be addressed to
The PRINCIPAL.
1363

BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS.

OFFERS are invited for the purchase of quantities of hardware, tools, metals, railway materials and mechanical and miscellaneous stores, which are still available for disposal from the stocks of the Board of Industries and Munitions in Bombay.

Detailed lists can be had from the Controller (Sales), New Customs House, Ballard Road, Bombay to whom offers for purchase should be made.

P. J. GAHAN,
Controller (Sales),
Board of Industries and Munitions
New Customs House,
Ballard Roard,
Bombay, 8th March, 1920. 9305

NOTICE.

AN expert in agriculture Gardening and Forestry with foreign and Indian experience of 10 years is open to engagement.

He had served as planting expert, consulting Agri-Horticulturist, and Superintendent o Large extensive Gardens. Age 28 of goe health and strong disposition. Apply Box No. 650, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1343

WANTED.

GROUND FLOORS in the following localities for Post Offices.

Locality.	Approximate floor space required.
(1) Somewhere near Apollo Hotel	... 30ft. by 20ft.
(2) Opposite old Customs House or thereabouts	... 40ft. by 20ft.
(3) On Hughes Road or Harvey Road or thereabouts	... 30ft. by 20ft.
(4) On the Girgaon Road somewhere between Thakurdwar and Girgaon Portuguese Church	... 30ft. by 20ft.
(5) Somewhere near C. P. Tank Road near Tram Terminus	... 30ft. by 20ft.
(6) Somewhere near Ramwadi corner Kalbadevi Road	... 30ft. by 20ft.
(7) Somewhere near Cadell Road preferably between the Junction of Vincent Road and Cadell Road	... 30ft. by 20ft.
(8) Somewhere near Dr. Dhoru's Dispensary, Agar Bazar, Dadar	... 30ft. by 20ft.
(9) Somewhere near Gol Pitha or Sandhurst Road near Road Temple	... 30ft. by 20ft.
(10) Somewhere near the present Parel Post Office	... 40ft. by 80ft. Hall for Post Office and quarters consisting of 3 rooms for Sub Postmasters.

Apply personally to
N. W. VAUGHAN, Esq.,
Presidency Postmaster, Bombay,
between 2 and 3 p.m.
1333

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per the Scindia Steam Navigation Company's S. S. "LOYALTY" are hereby informed of the Steamer's arrival from Genoa via Marseilles and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the UNDERSIGNED within 7 days from the date of discharge. Captain A. G. Robertson of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors will be attending the Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the landing shed or warehouse is not entitled to be surveyed. No survey will be held on deck cargo in single gunnies. The Bills of claims are to be sent into this office within one month from the date of the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.
Agents,
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.
Ismail Buildings Fort Bombay.
1429

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE EASTERN CHEMICAL CO., LD. (ENGLAND.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN of the REMOVAL of the Bombay Office of the Eastern Chemical Coy., Ld. (England), from Taj Building, Wallace Street, to No. 3, BALLARD ESTATE, Bombay.

SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
Managing Agents.
1461

THE BAMANKUA MANGANESE CO., DD

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN of the REMOVAL of the Bombay Office of the Bamankua Manganese Coy., Ltd., from Taj Building, Wallace Street, Bombay, to No. 3, BALLARD ESTATE, Bombay.

SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
Managing Agents.
Bombay, 5th June, 1920. 1462

THE BURMAH OIL COY. LD.

THE ANGLO-PERSIAN OIL COY., LD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN of the REMOVAL of the Bombay Agencies of the above Companies to No. 3, BALLARD ESTATE, Bombay.

SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 5th June, 1920. 1463

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SHARE TRANSFER DEPARTMENT of the Bank is now situated at Head Office, 5, WALLACE STREET, FORT, Bombay, (entrance in Murzban Road).

4th June, 1920. 1440

NOTICE.

CHANDULAL NARANDAS BHAT is no more in our service and any one dealing with him will do so at his own risk and responsibility.

WACHA & Co.,
Stores Suppliers,
331, Abdul Rehman Street.
Bombay, 4th June, 1920. 1441

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

A BRANCH of the Bank will be OPENED on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd June, 1920, at ZAVERI BAZAR, 289-291, Sheik Memmon Street.

A. B. OLIPHANT,
Ag. Manager.
1290

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

LOST OR MISLAID.

AN ALLOTMENT LETTER No. 5348 in respect of 10 shares of the SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, in the name of Bhagvantrao Gangadhar Paralkar has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified within one month to the registered offices of the Company Ismail Buildings Fort, Bombay, otherwise a duplicate will be issued to the abovementioned owner.

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents.
1457

NOTICE.

WANTED.—A MECHANICAL ENGINEER as Principal for the Victoria Diamond Jubilee Hindu Technical Institute, Lahore. Practical knowledge and teaching experience essential. American or English education and training will be preferred. Pay according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials to RAI BAHADUR GANGA RAM, C.I.E., M.V.O., Lower Mall, Lahore. 1436

NOTICE.

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE REMOVAL of the offices of the New India Assurance Company, Limited, from No. 14, Waterloo Mansions, Mayo Road to No. 5, C. Wallace Street Fort, Bombay, on the 7th June, 1920, as previously notified is POSTPONED until further notice.

R. P. GANDHI,
Secretary.
1402

NOTICE.

THE HIND BUTTON FACTORY AND METAL WORKS, LTD.

RE. ALLOTMENT MONEY.

THE AGENTS beg to inform the Allottees of the Hind Button Factory and Metal Works, Ltd., that the date for receiving allotment money has been extended to 15th June, 1920 and that they are requested to pay the allotment money in our office at 303, Hornby Road, Fort, as early as possible.

DWARKADAS JAGMOHANDAS & Co.,
Agents.
380

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for the information of the Policy Holders and other constituents of the Bharat Insurance Company, Limited, Lahore that Messrs. Balkrishna Brothers, and Thakur Mool Singh Merchants and Agents, Jarivala Building, Sandhurst Road, Bombay No. 4 have been appointed our Chief Agents for Bombay. All concerned should communicate with them.

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager,
Bharat Insurance Co., Ltd.., Lahore.
1435

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN of the REMOVAL of the Bombay Office of Messrs. Shaw Wallace and Co. to No. 3, BALLARD ESTATE, Bombay.

SHAW WALLACE & Co.
Bombay, 5th June, 1920. 1460

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Goa Portuguese Seamuen's Club has been called for Saturday the 5th instant by some irresponsible persons who have no authority whatsoever to do so. This is to give notice to the members of the Goa Portuguese Seamen's Club that the contemplated Meeting is not a meeting of the Club and should therefore be considered as null and void and of no effect.

By Order,
A. J. D'SOUZA,
Secretary-Treasurer.
1468

LEGAL NOTICES.

SALE OF COTTON AND SILK MILLS.

KNOWN AS RAJA BAHADUR MOTILAL POONA MILLS, POONA.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 688 of 1917.

BANSILAL MOTILAL ..... Plaintiff.
V/S
GOVINDLAL BANSILAL and others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Order made in the above Suit and bearing date the 1st day of September 1919, the following immoveable and immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court AT THE PREMISES AT POONA on SUNDAY, the 20TH DAY OF JUNE, 1920, at the hour of HALF PAST FOUR O'CLOCK in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

FIRSTLY.—All those pieces or parcels of land admeasuring about twenty-three acres or thereabouts, situate at Poona in the District and Collectorate of Poona in the Registration Sub-District of Haveli and which have been numbered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 17 part, No. 18 part and No. 19 and which lands have been assessed by the Municipal Assessor under No. 217 and are bounded on the North by the River Mula, on the South by a Public Road, on the West by fields and on the East also by fields, with all buildings standing thereon.

SECONDLY.—All and singular the engines, boilers, machinery and accessories as per particulars given in the conditions of Sale.

Thirdly.—(a) Piece of land situate at Mali Munjere in Tukdi and Pot Tukdi Poona, Taluka Haveli admeasuring 1 Acre and 24.25 Gunthas being a portion of Survey No. 17 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the East by land and buildings belonging to Shivlal Motilal, on the South by land and buildings belonging to Shivlal Motilal, on the West by land belonging to the Narsingirji Mills and on the North by land belonging to Shivlal Motilal.

(b) Piece of land situate at Mali Munjere in Tukdi and Pot Tukdi Poona, Taluka Haveli admeasuring 2.75 Gunthas being a portion of Survey No. 18 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the East by land belonging to Shivlal Motilal, on the South by land and buildings belonging to Shivlal Motilal, on the West by the land above described and on the North by land belonging to Shivlal Motilal

Both the abovementioned pieces of land are subject to the Lease, dated the 18th April, 1915, and made between the Poona Cotton and Silk Manufacturing Company, Limited, and the Poona Swadeshi Weaving Company, Limited, for the term of 25 years at the yearly rent of Rs. 60.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the office of the Commissioner or at the office of Messrs Merwanji Kola and Company, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 14K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 29th day of April, 1920.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
905 Commissioner.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. DATTATRAYA LUXMAN VAIDYA has contracted to sell the under mentioned property. All persons having any claim to or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of mortgage, sale, lease, gift, trust, use, inheritance, lien, easement, encumbrance, or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office Mercantile Bank Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof, failing which all claims will be considered as waived and the purchase shall be completed without any regard thereto.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land with the messuage and buildings erected thereon situate at Chowpaty, in the Registration District of Bombay in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1962.10 square yards be the same more or less and bounded as follows, on the North by the Chowpathy Road, on the South by vacant ground belonging to Government on the East by the property of the late Meherbai widow of Nowroji Ardeshir Dawar and on the West by the property belonging to the estate of late Toolsidas Kissondas and which piece of land is Registered in the books of the Collector of the Land Revenue as Quit and ground rent property under old Nos. 85, 85A and New Nos. 11311 and 11313, Old Survey No. 3C and D and New Survey No. 7301 and which premises are registered in the Books of the Municipality under Ward D. No. 2575 and Street Nos. 76, 78, Chowpaty Road.

Dated this 28th day of May, 1920.

PAYNE & CO.
1299 Purchaser's Attorneys.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY Meeting of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on Monday, the 14th June, 1920, at 3 p.m., (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Letter from Mr. Dosabhoy Edulji Bharucha—Regarding measures to be taken for preventing the sale of rotten tinned provisions and patent medicines in the City.

2. Letter from Mahant Sevadasji, Kabirwadi, Grant Road—Requesting that one-fourth of the site of the reclaimed Gilder Tank may be given to him for the maintenance of his temple.

3. Memoranda from the Vice-President, Kurla Municipality—Forwarding extracts from the proceedings of the General Board's Special Meeting regarding the rent charged by the Bombay Municipality for water meters.

4. Letter from Mr. Ardesir Muncherji Moola—Suggesting that the quorum at Corporation meeting may be raised to two-thirds of the number of Councillors.

5. Letter from Mrs. O. Roberts—Regarding insufficient supply of water at Victoria Mansions, Ripon Road, Byculla.

6. Letter from Mr. Sokar Anandrao Kothare—Regarding the nuisance caused by certain silver-smiths' bhatties in Kanji Khetsey's chawl, Kandewadi.

7. Letter from Mr. Anandrao J. Parulkar—Objecting to the rule at present in force for granting Good Service Pension to Municipal employes.

8. Letter from Messrs. Heatly and Gresham, Ltd.—Forwarding for consideration copy of a special issue of a periodical regarding road reinforcement.

9. Letter from Mr. Ranchoddas Hansraj—Regarding insufficient supply of water at premises No. 96, Kalbadevi Road.

10. Letter from Mr. G. R. Deodhar—Objecting to the location of his neighbour's privies at Lady Jamsetji Road at a particular site.

11. Letter from Mr. Sadanand Khanderao Parelkar—Regarding congestion of traffic at the wicket gate at the Lower Parel Level Crossing.

12. Letter from Mr. Chaturbhuj Jivandas Bhatia—Offering his services in connection with the improvement of roads in the City.

13. Letter from Mr. Morarji Gokuldas—Suggesting that in the present scarcity of water landlords should be asked to provide hand pumps for drawing water from wells.

14. Letter from Mr. Ranchhodji Gulabbhai Desai and others—Regarding nuisance caused by dirt and rubbish thrown in a chowk at premises Nos. 48—50 at the junction of Sadashiv Street and Kandewadi Street.

15. Letter from the General Secretary, Welfare League of India—Forwarding copy of a memorial submitted to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India on the question of providing Workers' houses in Bombay.

16. Letter from Mr. Rustamjee Jamsetji Postwalla—Suggesting the widening of the road leading to the eastward portico of the Grant Road Station.

17. Letter from the General Secretary, Social Service League—Suggestion that a Municipal Dispensary for women and children may be opened at Madanpura.

18. Letter from Bhatt Naranji Shamji—Regarding a Municipal requisition to construct a cast iron pipe drain at his premises at Caval Street.

19. Letter from the President, The Simplex Building Tenants' Association—Regarding the insufficient supply of water at Simplex Buildings, Girgaum.

20—21. Letters from the General Secretary Social Service League, Bombay—Applying for a grant towards the maintenance of "Bai Bachubai Charitable Dispensary" and certain night schools conducted by the League.

22. Letter from Mr. Ramji Bharmal—Regarding the question of the removal of the public stand pipe at Musjid Siding Road.

23. Letter from Mr. Kashinath Keshav Bidkar—Regarding the construction of certain buildings in Khatarali Lane.

24. Letter from Mr. Popatlal Shivlal—Regarding insufficient supply of water at Angania Chawl, Old Hanuman Lane.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee—

25. Recommending that in reply to his letter, regarding the assessment of his property, C. Ward, Nos. 4775-4777, 2nd Fanaswadi, Mr. V. K. Dhurandhar be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

26. Sanctioning, subject to the Corporation's orders, a budget transfer of Rs. 600 for the payment of the salary of a motor driver for the Drainage Engineer.

27. Recommending an advance of Rs. 2,700 being made to Dr. H. D. Gimi, Assistant Health Officer, for the purchase of a motor car in connection with his official duties.

28. Recommending that a letter from the Secretary, Social Service League, Bombay, regarding the levelling and metalling of Ghelabhoy and Mahomedan Streets in E. Ward, be forwarded to the Commissioner for necessary action.

29. Recommending that a letter from the Revd. L. C. Pera, Vicar, Gloria Church, Byculla, regarding the nuisance caused by the hammering of iron sheets in the iron safe shops in the vicinity of the Church, be sent to the Commissioner with a request that he will expedite the removal of the shops from the neighbourhood of the church.

30. Recommending sanction to an honorarium of Rs. 750 being paid to Dr. L. L. Joshi, Municipal Analyst, in connection with the analyses of sewage carried out by him in the Municipal Laboratory.

31. Recommending sanction to the excess expenditure incurred on loan works during the year 1918-19 over the revised estimates in

PUBLIC NOTICE.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.
(Contd.)

respect of certain items being met as proposed.

32. Recommending that in reply to his letter, regarding the lighting of roads under construction in the vicinity of Balaram Street Mr. D. A. Wadia be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

33. Recommending that in reply to their letter, regarding insufficient supply of water at Hanuman Building, Chawl No. 4, Laming ton Road, Mr. P. R. Naik and others be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

34. Recommending that a letter from Mr. Nadir Ardeshir, regarding insufficient supply of water at Mistry Building, A Block, Balaram Street, be forwarded to the Commissioner for necessary action.

35. Recommending sanction to Mr. J W. Broadey, Foreman, Water Works, on Rs. 300 —30—450 being allowed to draw 3 increments in advance of due date from 1st April 1920.

36. Recommending sanction to the payment to Mr. H. J. T. Smith, Hydraulic Engineer, of deputation allowance and travelling expenses claimed by him in connection with the duties performed by him while in England in addition to those of examining engines for the Pawai Water Works and of seeing reinforced concrete water mains.

37. Recommending a grant of Rs. 9,000 to meet the cost of providing a compound wall and railing for the recreation ground at Gilder Tank site.

38. Recommending an advance of Rs. 2,699 for purchasing a spare motor car.

39. Recommending that a letter from Mr. Dosabhoy Edulji Bharucha, regarding the filling of gas cylinders of railway carriages at the Victoria Terminus, be forwarded to the Commissioner for disposal.

40. Recommending that a letter from Mr. G. S. Kothare, regarding payment of conveyance charges in connection with work done by him at the Arthur Road Hospital during the Influenza epidemic in 1918-19, be forwarded to the Commissioner for disposal.

41. Recommending that in reply to his letter, regarding the water supply of the City, the Honorary Secretary, Municipal Reform Association, Bombay, be informed that the matter is receiving attention.

42. Forwarding returns showing the enforcement of sanctions obtained for the removal of unauthorized works.

43. Recommending sanction to the temporary service of Mr. A. A. Rodrigues, clerk Health Department, being treated as qualifying for pension

44. Recommending sanction to the "extraordinary allowance on account of dearness of living" being paid with effect from the 1st January 1920 to Municipal employe's while on leave.

45. Sanctioning, subject to the Corporation's orders, a budget transfer of Rs. 785 to supplement the grant for insurance of the Municipal Office Building.

46. Recommending that a letter from Mr. Nowroz Dinsha Doctor, regarding the condition of Agiari Lane and Cochin Street, be forwarded to the Commissioner for necessary action.

47. Recommending that letters from Mr. Mahomed Hoosen Abdeali and Mr. A. T. Haveliwalla, regarding wastage of water through water taps being left open in certain parts of the City, be forwarded to the Commissioner for necessary action.

48. Recommending sanction to the temporary service of Mr. P. R. Gurao, Disinfecting Sub-Inspector in the Health Department, being treated as qualifying for pension.

49. Recommending sanction to the temporary service of Mr. R. H. Partridge Inspector, Town duty Refund Department, being treated as qualifying to pension.

50. Recommending that in reply to h letter, regarding the condition of Benham Hall Lane, Mr. K. V. Godbole and others be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

51. Recommending that a letter from Mr. Ratilal Laxamichand, regarding the condition of Keshavji Devkaran Building, at Goghari Street, be forwarded to the Commissioner for such action as may be necessary.

52. Recommending that a letter from Mr. H. K. Rao, regarding the condition of a drain in front of his house at Dukker Gully, Chira Bazar, be forwarded to the Commissioner for necessary action.

Letters from the Commisioner—

53. Requesting sanction to the Deputy Engineer, City Improvement Trust, being allowed to lay and use a light material tram way across Sion Road.

54. Requesting sanction to wafer being supplied from the Tansa main to the Thana Municipality.

55. Forwarding for approval an estimate for the work of filling in the low-lying ground on the east of Arthur Road Hospital.

56. Requesting sanction to a compassionate allowance equal to three months' pay of the late Mr. T. Headington, Officer in charge of the Mandvi Fire Brigade Station, being paid to his widow.

57. Reporting that Mr. E. E. Kurwa, J.P., has presented to the Municipality fifty garden benches, which have been placed on the lawn of the Sir P. M. Mehta Gardens on Malabar Hill and that he has offered to present fifty more benches.

58. Requesting sanction to a variation in the terms sanctioned by the Corporation for retaining qualified medical men with a view to securing their services on the outbreak of an epidemic.

59. Forwarding the Executive Health Officer's report for the first quarter of 1920.

60. Forwarding a statement of assessment of properties.

61. Forwarding statements regarding the

PUBLIC NOTICE.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.
(Contd.)

cleansing of sewers and drains in the City.

62. Forwarding Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay W Supplies.

63. Forwarding a return showing the pressure in the water mains in the different localities of the City.

64. Forwarding a return showing the quantity of unwholesome food-stuff destroyed by the Market Department.

65. Forwarding certain information regarding milk inspection and supervision in the City.

66. Requesting approval to permission being given to the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company to extend the tramway system from their present terminus on Kingsway at Dadar along Kingsway to a point about 200 yards north of the centre of the Kings Circle.

67. Forwarding a notification regarding the election of Mr. Jehangir Ratanji Dubash to be a Councillor.

68. Intimating that the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company have sanctioned the construction of an additional footbridge to the south of the present footbridge at the Grant Road Station.

69. Submitting proposals for increasing the water supply of the City.

70. Intimating that Messrs. Tata Sons, Ltd., Agents, the Tata Power Co., Ltd., will not extend their aerial transmission line beyond a certain point in Dharavi.

71. Reporting the settlement made by him in connection with the acquisition of a property for a proposed park and two proposed roads between Purbhadevi Road and Dadar Kumbharwada.

72. Forwarding alist of the existing open spaces vesting in the Municipality, with a note as to how they are now used.

73. Requesting sanction to an agreement being entered into with the owners of a building in Old Hanuman Lane for the lease to them of the set-back land of the building.

74. Regarding the question of admitting eligibility Sub-Inspectors of the Water Works Department for appointment as Inspectors after they have passed a certain examination.

75. Regarding the acquisition of certain properties for a proposed road from Mahim Station to Lady Jamshedji Road.

Government Letters—

76. Regarding the proposed amendment of section 3 (x) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, in connection with the liability for improving certain streets.

77. Regarding the proposed amendment of section 305 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, with a view to obtaining powers to require owners of houses in private streets to light them.

78. Appointing Mr. L. C. Boyd to be a member of the Corporation and of the Standing Committee.

79. Intimating that the present irregularity in the system of postal deliveries prevailing in the City of Bombay is at present under the investigation of the postal authorities.

80. Confirming the appointment of Mr. Thomas Kerr Roddan to be Acting Executive Engineer.

81. Letter from the Post Master General, Bombay Circle—Regarding a proposal for making provision for Post Offices and quarters for the Post Office Staff in any development scheme undertaken by the Municipality.

Bombay Improvement Trust Letters—

82. Regarding the condition of certain houses at Mewawalla Lane, Bhendy Bazar.

83. Regarding the lease of the City Improvement Trust plots on their Dadar-Matunga and Suparibaug estates to different Associations at low rates of rental.

84. Forwarding excerpts from the Trustees' proceedings.

85—87. Letters from Lieut.-Col. H. A. J. Gidney, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart, and Mr. F. Portlock—Applying for leave of absence from the Corporation's meetings.

88. Letter from Mr. Dhunjisha P. Bhedwar—Thanking the Corporation for appointing him to be an Assessor on the Tribunal of Appeal during the absence of Mr. W. A. Chambers.

Schools Committee's Letters—

89. Forwarding excerpts from the Committee's proceedings.

90. Regarding a suggestion for opening Municipal English teaching schools for the benefit of the children of the Indian Catholics.

91. Letter from Messrs. D. G. Padhye and A. R. Bhaiji—Reporting that they have respectively, delivered over and received charge of the office of Secretary, Schools Committee.

92. Election of a representative of the Corporation on the Board of Trustees of the Prince of Wales Museum of Western India.

93. Memorandum from the Municipal Secretary—Submitting a statement of Outstanding Committees of the Corporation.

Notices of motions—

94—96. From Accacio G. Viegas—(94) for appointing a Committee to report how best the stagnation of the Corporation business referred to various Committee's from time to time may be remedied. (95) For obtaining a report as to the possibility of floating a two crore premium bond loan for erecting buildings for the poor and the working class population in the City. and (96) For representing to Government the desirability of having some control over films exhibited to the public from the point of view of decency, etc.

97. From Dr. Dinsha Bamanji Pestanji Master—For obtaining a report as to the appliances and requirements that may be needed by the Health, Road and Drainage Departments to keep the City in a thoroughly

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.
(Contd.)

clean condition.

98. From Dr. Nadirsha H. E. Sukhia—For expressing opinion that the Commissioner should ascertain whether the residents of the locality in which a factory or a workshop or work-place is proposed to be established or in which any objectionable trade or operation is or is proposed to be carried on, have any objection thereto.

99. From Dr Dinsha Bamanji Pestanji Master—For authorising the Municipal Secretary to forward to the Commissioner for report, all complaints or petitions sent to the Corporation by the public, which require reports from him, for the guidance of the Corporation, before such petitions or complaints are submitted to the Corporation for their final decision.

100. From Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia—For appointing Mr. Hansraj Pragji Thackersey to be a member of certain Committees.

101. From Dr. D. A. D'Monte—For requesting the Commissioner to renew his endeavours to obtain from Government certain land on Palton Road for providing a railway siding for the unloading of meat and vegetables.

102. From Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia, seconded by Mr. Mahomed Hoosen A. Havelivala—For expressing regret at the death of Mr. Bhaishanker Nanabhai.

103. From Mr. Jehangir B. Baman-Behram—For requesting the Commissioner to take steps for preventing the heaping up of mud and stones on pavements of footpaths by Municipal workmen.

104. From Dr. Dinsha Bamanji Pestanji Master—For obtaining a report as to the steps proposed to be taken for preventing the nuisance arising from the location of a kutchra depot at Bapty Road.

105. From Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia.—For obtaining information as to whether i is a fact that the Love Grove Outfall Special Engineer is put on as a Joint Road Engineer in addition to his own duties and with extra remuneration.

106. From Mr. Jehangir B. Baman-Behram.—For requesting the Commissioner to have the foot-paths on Princess Street, Grant Road and Bellasis Road repaired if paving is not possible at present.

107. From Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia—For inviting attention to a resolution of the Corporation regarding the question of carrying under the foot paths the storm water down take pipes of houses at Church Gate Street, Esplanade Road and Hornby Road.

108. From Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia, seconded by Dr. Ratanshah T. Nariman—For requesting the Commissioner and the Municipal Secretary to submit names of employees who have been doing any work outside the pale of their office duties.

109. From Mr. Morarji M. Kamdar—For obtaining a report as to the construction of the proposed Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College.

110 From Dr. Ratanshah T. Nariman, seconded by Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia—For expressing opinion that it is undesirable that any member of the Municipal Secretary's staff should be permitted to be transferred to other Municipal Departments without the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation.

111. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—For expressing an opinion that the public standpipe at Musjid Siding Road be removed to the east of Argyle Road.

112. From the Hon'ble Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna, O.B.E.,—For requesting the Tramways Company to consider the desirability of introducing first class accommodation in their cars.

Reports of Committees of the Corporation—

113. Regarding an application for a grant from the Municipal Funds to meet the cost of maintenance of St. Joseph's Home and Nursery.

114. Regarding the revision of the pay of the posts of Medical Officers in charge of the Municipal Maternity Homes at Bellasis Road and Parel.

115. Regarding matters connected with Tramway Service.

116. Regarding the question of framing regulations concerning distances to be kept between morning tram cars.

117. Regarding the desirability of an Act for regulating the prices of necessaries of life.

118. Regarding an offer received for the supply and erection of a Heenan Destructor.

By order of the President,
A. A. MOULVI,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 4th June 1920.

MINISTRY OF MUNITIONS.

(By direction of the Disposal Board in addition to the

SURPLUS GOVERNMENT PROPERTY which is for disposal by the Indian Munitions Board there is

IN THE UNITED KINGDOM,
A large stock, which is
AVAILABLE FOR EXPORT

Non-Ferrous Metals
Plant and Machinery.
Factory Stores.
Steam Engines and Boilers.
Machine Tools.
Railway Material.
Electrical Instruments and Machinery
Contractors' Stores.
Chemicals.
Motor Vehicles.
Aircraft.
Agricultural Machinery.
Furniture.
Boots and Leather Equipment.
Yachts.
Motor Boats, etc., etc.

Enquiries should be addressed by letter or cable:
To:—REPRESENTATIVE OF THE MINISTRY OF MUNITIONS,
(Export Branch, Disposals Board).
C/o Indian Munitions Board, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address:—SURPLEX, Bombay.

Buyers proceeding to the United Kingdom should apply to THE SECRETARY, D. B., 8, Ministry of Munitions, Whitehall Place, London.

Cable Address:—Dis-export. Munorgize, London, ENGLAND. 9769

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai KAIKUSHRO LIMJI PANDAL, of Bombay Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the property which is now known as Final Plot No. 20 of the Final Scheme No. 1 of Borivli under the Town Planning Act of 1915 to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust maintainance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their office No. 11, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

Dated this 3rd day of June 1920.

AMARCHAND & MANGALDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

1431

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ABDUL AFIZ KHAN MANUKHAN, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 61, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land, situate at Mahim, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 944 square yards, be the same more or less, together with the buildings thereon, bearing Collector's Old No. 82 and Collector's New No. 3622 and New Survey No. 6/1377, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward (G) No. 3738 (1), Street No. 99, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the North by the property of Bai Nangi, widow of Pandit Kishanlal Shridhar, on or towards the South partly by the property of Mr. Govind Vishnu Divekar and partly by the property of Mr. Narayan Gopinath Rele, on or towards the West by the Church's land and on or towards the East by the Matunga Tulsi Pipe Road.

Dated this 4th day of June, 1920.

AMIN & DESAI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

1446

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that KILACHAND DEVECHAND and his wife Bai LEHRIBAI alias KESSARBAI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, have contracted with our client for the absolute sale to him, free from all encumbrances, of all and singular the land, hereditaments and premises with messuages and tenements thereon, situate at Samuel Street, without the Fort of Bombay, and more particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written.

Any person having or claiming to have any estate, right, title, interest or claim into or upon the said land, hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift, trust, sale, lease, underlease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us, the undersigned, at our office at Eldon Road, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise at the expiration of the said period, the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or claims and the same, if any, shall be considered to have been absolutely waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the West side of Samuel Street, formerly known as Shanji Hassaji Street, without the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1074, New No. 6792, Old Survey No. 614 and New Survey No. 2227, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under B Ward No. 1628, Street Nos. 98-102, and containing by admeasurement 266 1/9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by Samuel Street aforesaid, on or towards the West by the property or part of Dariasthan of Bhatia Punch, on or towards the North by the property of Ebji Umersey, on or towards the South by the property of Ranchodji Meherji.

Dated this 3rd day of June, 1920.

BHASKER K. SHAH,
for Messrs. Madhavji Kamdar & Chhotubhai,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

1444

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of WALJI CHATURBHUJ, of Cutch Mandvi, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Cutch Mandvi ..... Deceased.

GOKIBAI, widow of Chaturbhuj Gopaldas, of Cutch Mandvi, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Cutch Mandvi, but now temporarily at Holi Chakla, within the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this twenty-seventh day of may in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty, and in the eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
For Registrar.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 27th day of May, 1920.

Messrs. BHIMJI & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

1438

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. BHAILAL GIRDHARDAS has contracted to sell the property belonging to him and described in the schedule hereto to our client.

Any person having lease, lien, share, easement or otherwise to or affecting the said property or any part thereon is hereby required to give notice thereof to the undersigned at their office at No. 48, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the matter will be completed without any regard to any such claim or interest as aforesaid and all such claims, if any, will be deemed to have been waived.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of Khote land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Malad in the Sub-District of Bandra, in the District of Thana, containing by admeasurement 1,766 square yards and registered in the books of the Khot under Dhep No. and bounded as follows:—on the North by a passage and beyond that the property of the Vendor on the West, South and East by the property of Motilal Girdhar.

Dated this 4th day of June, 1920.

PANDIA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

1453

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MOTILAL GIRDHARDAS has contracted to sell the property belonging to him and described in the schedule hereto to our client.

Any person having lease, lien, share, easement, or otherwise to or affecting the said property or any part thereof is hereby required to give notice thereof to the undersigned at their office at No. 48, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the matter will be completed without any regard to any such claim or interest as aforesaid and all such claims, if any will be deemed to have been waived.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of Khote land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Malad in the Sub-District of Bandra in the District of Thana, containing by admeasurement 2,666 square yards and Registered in the Books of the Khot under Dhep No. and bounded as follows:—On the North partly by the property of Bhailal Girdhardas and partly by a passage on the East by the property of Nikalchand Lalubhai on the West by the land of the Vendor which has been recently sold and on the South by the property Nikalchand Lalubhai.

Dated this 3rd day of June, 1920.

PANDIA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

1456

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that YESHVANTRAO KRISHNARAO TALPADE, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest, claim or demand unto, upon or in respect of the said property or any portion thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes and to the undersigned at their office at No. 11, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard or reference to such claim or claims, if any, and the same will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or Oart called Chimanthaw with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate and being at Lower Mahim, near the Parbhadevi Road, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue being part of Old No. 180 and New No. 3808 and being part of Old Survey No. 544 and New Survey No. 1738, under G Ward Nos. 2870 and 2871 and Street Nos. 335 and 336, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North and West by a public passage on or towards the East by the property of Narbadabai, widow of Madhewrao Govindji and on or towards the South by the property of Anandrao Crishnarao.

Dated this 4th day of June, 1920.

PURNANAND & CLUBWALLA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

1454

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai DINBAI DHUNJISHAW MEHTA, of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned Property to our clients free from all claims and incumbrances, all persons having any claim or interest to or in the said Property or any part thereof by way of Sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 129, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the Sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, and the same will be considered ashaving been waived and abandoned.

SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece of land, situate at Thakurdwar Road, Girgaum, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three hundred and thirty-eight and five-ninths square yards or thereabouts together with the messuage tenements and Dwelling Houses standing thereon Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue Bombay under Collector's Old No. 45, Collector's New No. 265, Old Survey No. 111 and New Survey No. 8093 of the Books of the Pension and Tax and in the Municipal Rates Assessor and Collector of and Taxes under C Ward No. 4118 and 4119 and Street Nos. 27-35 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the Property of Framji Cowasji Dubash, on or towards the North by the Property of Aspandiar Kavasji Dubash, on or towards the North partly by a well and partly by the Thakurdwar Road and on or towards the South partly by the Property of Jehangir Framji Seervai and partly by the Property of Bhukhandas Govindji and partly by the Property of Dinbai Merwanji Coachman and which premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the vendor and her tenant.

Dated this 4th day of June, 1920.

MANGALDAS,
MIRZA, MIRZA and
Purchaser's Attorneys.

1465

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the REVEREND BERNARD FRANCIS MENDONCA, Mr. LUIS MANOEL DEMELLO and Mr. JOSEPH MICHEL OLIVEIRA, the President and Member of the Administrative Board of the Confraternity of the Immaculate Conception, Bombay Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 61, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land, situate at Mahim, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 944 square yards be the same more or less together with the buildings thereon bearing Collectors Old No. 82 and Collectors New No. 3622 and New Survey No. 6/1377 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward (G) No. 3738 (1), Street No. 99 and bounded as follows:—on or towards the North by the property of Bai Nangi widow of Pandit Kishanlal Shridhar, on or towards the South partly by the property of Mr. Govind Vishnoo Divekar and partly by the property of Mr. Narayan Gopinath Rele, on or towards the West by the Church's land and on or towards the East by the Matunga Tulsi Pipe Road.

Dated this 4th day of June, 1920.

AMIN & DESAI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

1447

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.

VERY GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KALBADEVI ROAD JUST OPPOSITE THE BHANGWADI.

On SUNDAY, the 13th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Messrs. Dwarkadas Jugmohandas and Co., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Seth Tulsidas Gordhandas Khatau the undermentioned very valuable landed properties on the premises.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground with the buildings standing thereon situate at Kalbadevi Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 181 square yards or thereabouts Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 704, New No. D/3208, Old Survey No. 27, New Survey No. C and F/1688 assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under C Ward Nos. 411 and 413 (2) and Street Nos. 10 and 12A and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by a common passage and beyond that by the property belonging to Govindrao Harischandra Joshi and others, on the West by another common passage and beyond that by the property secondly hereunder described, on the North by the property belonging to Moreswar Harischandra Joshi, and on the South by a passage and beyond that the property of Bhimji Raoji.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground with the building standing thereon situate at Kalbadevi Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 394 square yards or thereabouts Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 704, New No. D/3208, Old Survey No. 27, New Survey No. C. and F/1688 Assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under C Ward Nos. 401-2 and 410 Street Nos. 133, 135, 137, 139 and 9 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the common passage and beyond that by the property firstly hereinabove described on or towards the West by the said Kalbadevi Road on or towards the South by the property of Bhimji Raoji and on or towards the North by the property of Anandrao H. Joshi.

THIRDLY:—All that piece or parcel of ...sion and tax land or ground situate at ...badevi Road without the Fort of Bombay ...he Registration Sub-District of Bombay ...taining by admeasurement thirty-five ...re yards or thereabouts and Registered ...e Collector of Land Revenue together ...the land firstly hereinabove described ... Collector's Old Nos. 704, New No. ...8, Old Survey No. 27, New Survey No. ...d F/1688 and assessed by the Municiof Bombay under the same numbers ... property firstly hereinabove described ...ounded, on or towards the East by a ...e and beyond that by the property ...ing to Govindrao Hairschandra Josai ...others, on or towards the West by ...her common passage and beyond that ...the property secondly hereunder describ...on the North by the property firstly here...above described and on or towards the ...outh by the property of Bhimji Raoji.

FOURTHLY:—All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground situate at Kalbadevi Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement forty square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, together with the land secondly hereinabove described under Collector's Old No. 704, New No. D/3208, Old Survey No. 27, New Survey No. C & F/1688 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under the same number as the property secondly hereinabove described and bounded on or towards the East by the property firstly hereinabove described on or towards the West by the property secondly hereinabove described on or towards the South by the property of Bhimji Rowji and on or towards the North by a common passage.

FIFTHLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the pension and tax tenure together with the building standing thereon situate lying and being at Kalbadevi Street without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 405 5/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue together with the land hereafter described under the Old No. 704 and New No. 3308 Old Survey No. 27 and New Survey No. 1688 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 414 and street No. 13 and bounded on or towards the East by the land and chawls belonging to the Bombay Improvement Trust on or towards the West by the property sixthly hereinafter described on or towards the North by the property of Raghunath Mukund and Balaji W. Joshi Trustees for Bhalchandra Balaji Joshi and on or towards the South by the property of Laxmidas Bhimji and others.

SIXTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of pension and tax tenure situate lying and being at Kalbadevi Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHTA & CO.—(Contd.)

admeasurement 207 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue together with the land fifthly hereinbefore described under Collector's Old No. 704 Collector's New No. 3208 Old Survey No. 27 and New Survey No. 1688 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under the same numbers as the property fifthly hereinbefore described and bounded on or towards the East partly by the property fifthly hereinbefore described and partly by the property of Raghunath Mukund and Balaji W Joshi Trustees for Bhalachandra Balaji Joshi on or towards the West partly by the property of Gumedali Laxminarayan and partly by the property above referred to on or towards the North by the property of late Khanderao Moroji and on or towards the South by the property of Laxmundas Bhimji and others.

For further particulars conditions of sale, and inspection of Title deeds apply to Messrs. Dharmsey and Co., Solicitors, at their office at 3, Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

P. S.—The front property is occupied by Messrs. the Benson Cycle Co., and others.

AUCTION SALE OF 28 BALES COTTON DYE OF THE FRAMJI PETIT MILLS.

On TUESDAY, the 8th instant at 3-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the open ground opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully Mulji Jetha Market by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Seth Chaganlal Bhaidas of Gordhangally.

7 bales cotton Dye of the Framji Petit Mills No. 1041 4 lbs.
14 Bales Cotton Dye of the Framji Petit Mills No. 6861 4½ lbs.
2 bales Cotton Dye of the Framji Petit Mills No. 1695 4½ lbs.
5 bales Cotton Dye of the Framji Petit Mills No. 66-5 lbs.

AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT CLOTHING.

On SUNDAY, the 13th June, 1920 at 9-30 a.m., (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the surplus Textile Sale Depot at Colaba (the premises of the old Army Clothing Factory) by order of the assistant Controller Textiles Sales of the Indian Munitions Board, a very great lot of Government clothing consisting of cotton white sleeve linnings, Bleached and blue nainsooks, Khaki Drills, cap comfortors, Puggri Remnents, Khaki Bedford Cord, Grey Drills, Jerseys, Towels, Blue size No. 2, Blankets, Towels Honey Comb, woollen Jerseys, Jackets green and scarlet foot bandages, Blouses, Razor straps, Brass slides and loops, books waist Blankling, newar Red and Yellow puggries, kit bags red Identity diks sucks, Helmets, shirts, senshades, etc., etc.

The above goods can be seen at the place of auction.

Cash will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be removed at the same time.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 5th June, 1920.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS, BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay
Tel. No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M.
WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 7th June, 1920, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms at No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, household furniture and sundry articles:—

Dining table, cupboard, cot etc.
Furniture such as drawing room suites, mirror door almirahs, dressing and writing tables, teakwood chairs, fancy teapoys, cupboards, sideboard, etc., etc.
1 sweet-toned piano by Rose and Co.
The property of Mr. B. Hamilton:—
Dining table, cupboard, cot, etc.
By order of the Insurance Company concerned.
1 case Celluloid toys.
1 case accordeoans.
At the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Mr. Desidas Ramji, of Abdul Rehman Street (sale dated 11-4-20.):—
1 Bross Cot.
By order of the office concerned:—
100 wheels barrows.
AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)
1 rubber-tyred glass-fronted office brougham.
1 rubber-tyred shigram.
1 rubber-tyred victoria and horse.
Second-hand bicycles.
The property of a European gentleman:—
Three showy horses.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 5th June, 1920.

J. S. MODY & CO.

89, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 5669.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW SUNDAY, THE 6TH June 1920, At 2-30 P.M., (S.T.)

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW SUNDAY, the 6th day of June, 1920, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.) in the Government Bungalow near Crawford Market, opposite Sitaram Building and School of Arts, very valuable teak and blackwood household furniture, etc, comprising dining tables, chairs, sideboard, dinner waggon, dumbwaiter, mentesafes, rich glass, porcelain and platedware, marble top tables plain and lined top teapoys, tapestry lined drawing Room suite, handsome cabinets rich carpets, pictures, iron bedsteads, almirahs, clothes and gown presses, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables bedroom chest of drawers, writing tables easy chairs, lady's and gentlemen's bicycles, motor bicycle side car etc., etc.

The property of H. Curtis, Esq., of Government Service and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE ON FRIDAY 11TH JUNE, 1920, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY the 11th day of June 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Show Rooms in Dean Lane, Fort of Hammam Street (where the kit has been removed for sale) very valuable made-to-order household furniture, etc., comprising dining table, chairs, handsome sideboards, dinner and dumbwaiters, meat-safes, rich glassware, porcelain and platedware, marble top tables, tapestry, drawing room suite, Chesterfield sofas, easy chairs, sweet-toned Hamilton's Cottage piano, "Milner", and "Dann" safes with stands, handsome cabinets rich cut pictures, iron bedsteads, almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, revolving book cases, Curzon easy chairs, roll top writing tables, etc., etc.

The property of a Gentleman and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

Bombay, 5th June, 1920.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 5th June, 1920.

"REDTOP" ELECTRIC STOVE

SOLE AGENTS —

Cheaps Economical & Safe Cooker.

Rs. 15 Circular sent
Rs. 17 on request

M. H. DINSHAW & Co.
Green Street, Fort Near Bombay Bank BOMBAY.

THE WEATHER.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 3rd June 1920.

Names of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.	
Barrometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.721 Inches
Temperature of Air	87.1 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	80.2 "
Dew Point	77.8 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.744 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy =10)	3.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	92.8 "
Minimum do. do.	83.8 "
Central Directions of Wind from midnight to midnight	S.W.WNW.
Movement of Wind	114 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.00 Inches
Total fall during month	0.00 "
Do. do. year	1.32 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 3rd.	0.00 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER Bombay mean Time	HIGH WATER Depth on Sill	LOW WATER Day of month	LOW WATER Bombay mean Time	LOW WATER Depth on Sill
	June	h. m.	ft. in.	June	in. m.	ft. in.
Fri	4	m 0 22	25 10	4	m 6 15	6 0
		1 10a	28 0		7 5a	19 1
Sat.	5	m 9 37	24 2	5	m 10 26	17 1
		9 20a	26 1		9 50a	20 1
Sun.	6	m 1 28	25 5	6	m 7 9	17 1
		2 7a	25 7		9 1a	19 6
Mon.	7	m 2 4	10 9	7	m 7 59	3 10
		2 43a	12 10		9 3a	5 3
Tues.	8	m 2 49	10 6	8	m 8 38	4 7
		3 21a	12 5		10 0a	5 7
Wed.	9	m 3 37	24 4	9	m 9 20	19 1
		3 56a	26 1		10 42a	19 4
Thu.	10	m 4 40	24 3	10	m 10 24	24 10
		4 40a	25 10		11 52a	1c 1c

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

June	Sunrise.	Sunset.
" 4 (Friday)	6h. 10m.	7h. 2m.
" 5 (Saturday)	6h. 9m.	7h. 2m.
" 6 (Sunday)	6h. 8m.	7h. 3m.
" 7 (Monday)	6h. 8m.	7h. 3m.
" 8 (Tuesday)	6h. 7m.	7h. 4m.
" 9 (Wednesday)	6h. 6m.	7h. 4m.
" 10 (Thursday)	6h. 5m.	7h. 5m.

Phases of the Moon:—

Full Moon	16th April.	3d. 4h. 24-7m.	p.m.
Last Quarter	" 11d.	6h. 54-2m.	p.m.
New Moon	" 18d.	2h. 19-1m.	a.m.
First Quarter	" 25d.	6h. 57-6m.	a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 4th June, 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—The sky is clear. The air is damper than usual at Multan and Hissar. Day temperature is slightly below the average; night temperature is also below normal in the north and in the east.

The United Provinces.—The sky is clear or only lightly clouded and the air is drier than usual. Both day and night temperatures are nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Bikaner and Jodhpur report thunderstorms with 0.38in. and 0.71in. of rain respectively. The sky is moderately clouded at Kotah and lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Bikaner and in defect at Ajmer. Day temperature is nearly normal over the division; night temperature is below the average at Jodhpur and Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—The sky is clear in Central India West and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

The Central Provinces.—The sky is moderately clouded at Khandwa and is clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in the Berars; humidity is in excess at Raipur. Day temperature is nearly normal over the division; night temperature is below the average at Hoshangabad.

The Konkan.—Rain has fallen nearly generally in the south Konkan; Karwar reports 1.50in. and Mormugao 0.27in. The sky is lightly to moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual at Ratnagiri. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—The sky is heavily clouded at Poona and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is moderately damper than usual at Poona. Day slightly damper than usual at Poona, Day temperature is slightly higher than usual at Malegaon, Poona and Belgaum; night temperature is nearly normal over the division.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has given nearly general rain on the west coast as far north as Mormugao. Rain has also fallen locally in south-east Madras and thundershowers have occurred in west Rajputana. The falls have been fairly heavy in Malabar but there has been a diminution of rain at Colombo. The sea is moderate to very rough between Colombo and Calicut. Temperature has now become nearly normal over the greater part of the northern half of the reporting area.

Rainfall is likely to diminish in Malabar, and may extend slightly northwards into the Konkan. A few light falls are probable in the Deccan. Isolated duststorms and thundershowers are possible in Rajputana and the adjacent parts of the United and the Central Provinces.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 3rd June 1920.

The monsoon has set in on the Malabar coast with heavy rain and rough seas. The western disturbance has given a few falls of rain in Kashmir and the Simla-Kumaon Hills. Rain has also been nearly general in Assam and local in Lower Burma, west Rajputana, Central India West, the Bombay Deccan and Mysore. A few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Bengal and southeast Madras.

Chief amounts not already shown in Bombay Report are:—Bassein one and a ...inches; Bhamo one; Tezpur one and a half; Dhubri two; Cherrapunji, Jalpaiguri, Mussooree one.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON FRIDAY, THE 4th JUNE 1920.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Hmdty. 8 hrs	Rainfall: Past 24 hours.	Rainfall: Total, 1st Nov. to date.	Deficiency, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	--	--	--	--	--	--
Do. (4th)	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jask	92.5	78.0	93	--	6.97	+2.91
Muskat	--	--	--	--	--	--
PUNJAB—						
Multan	91.1	71.4	78	0.03	2.51	+0.58
Rawalpindi	85.4	64.0	47	--	3.92	-2.58
Lahore	79.6	67.7	72	0.80	3.92	-0.58
Risaur	91.6	65.2	51	0.15	3.33	-0.43
Ambala	82.4	66.0	65	0.12	4.60	-1.80
Delhi	90.0	69.5	78	--	2.57	-1.31
UNITED PROVINCES.						
Agra	96.4	69.2	74	0.24	2.47	+0.05
Manipuri	95.5	67.4	53	0.55	2.68	-0.39
Jhansi	100.8	65.1	34	0.28	1.5-	-0.56
Cawnpore	97.0	75.1	64	--	1.65	-0.90
Allahabad	95.8	77.2	65	--	1.38	-1.22
SIND & RAJPUTANA.						
Jacobabad	105.7	77.4	34	--	0.78	-0.59
Karachi	87.7	81.0	83	--	0.45	-1.25
Ajmer	94.2	70.4	54	--	3.32	+1.28
Jaipur	95.5	69.5	57	0.64	3.52	+1.41
Kotah	103.6	72.8	49	--	2.27	+0.44
Mount Abu	81.6	55.9	72	0.55	2.47	-0.73
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	97	0 76.7	88	--	0.13	-0.48
Dwarka	90.5	83.1	83	--	1.10	-0.36
Veraval	87.4	80.8	57	--	1.71	+1.20
Rajkot	102.6	76.4	50	--	4.28	+3.63
Bhavnagar Para	103.2	76.5	48	--	5.63	+4.95
Surat	95.2	77.3	56	--	4.07	+3.56
Ahmedabad	102.9	71.8	57	0.08	2.74	+2.24
Deesa	103.8	67.5	74	2.70	3.86	-2.19
Neemuch	94.5	65.8	69	0.51	5.94	+4.69
Indore	97.6	68.1	45	--	5.90	+4.62
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	99.7	77.9	44	--	1.56	-1.88
Sangor	100.4	72.0	49	--	1.58	-1.79
Hoshangabad	101.1	67.8	72	0.37	4.59	+1.67
Khandwa	114.8	75.6	42	--	6.71	+5.28
Akola	108.2	75.0	50	0.14	1.88	-0.49
Amraoti	103.8	79.2	46	0.01	3.15	+0.64
Nagpur	103.8	77.4	41	0.08	3.31	-1.08
Chanda	106.1	84.2	57	--	2.55	-0.96
Raipur	99.6	79.2	50	--	2.22	-0.91
KONKAN—						
Bom ay	93.0	81.6	73	--	1.50	+0.88
Ratnagiri	91.8	81.8	74	--	0.73	-0.34
Mormugoa	89.4	75.8	83	0.25	7.76	-0.34
Karwar	92.5	76.0	86	0.12	5.86	+3.32
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	103.0	70.9	36	0.97	2.80	+0.98
Ahmednagar	100.6	72.8	59	--	4.91	+3.10
Poona	93.8	71.0	67	--	2.93	+1.34
Sholapur	102.8	72.2	61	0.04	1.58	+0.73
Bijapur	98.4	71.8	72	0.19	3.00	+0.41
Belgaum	91.6	67.1	38	0.47	6.24	+0.56
Aurangabad	101.2	77.7	51	--	3.16	+1.14
Nizamabad (Indr)	105.7	81.4	43	--	2.25	-0.29
Hyderabad	96.8	75.3	69	--	12.94	+7.70
MALABAR & CEYLON						
Mangalore	91.2	77.6	85	--	13.68	+6.44
Calicut	84.8	77.7	89	--	24.10	+13.89
Cochin	91.8	77.8	79	0.78	28.40	+13.44
Colombo	88.0	75.4	94	0.14	48.17	-1.17
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) & MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	94.1	79.0	79	--	13.83	+5.87
Bellary	99.8	74.7	52	--	7.99	+5.28
Cuddapah	100.8	80.9	58	--	10.49	+4.06
Madras	95.8	80.0	74	--	37.41	+5.58
Bangalore	92.4	68.1	53	0.40	9.98	+2.66
Coimbatore	96.9	73.1	71	--	9.84	+1.08
Trichinopoly	100.1	80.8	64	--	25.16	+13.39
Negapatam	89.9	80.2	79	--	56.27	+23.77

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer.:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 6.45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 4th June, 1920 was 29.965 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.12 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 32 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 32 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .100 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 6.45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 0.10 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make 32 coming down.

COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday before Mr. Aston, one Vithal Babaji, a porter in the G.I.P. Railway, was charged by Deputy Inspector Ferguson with murdering one Sahno Bhika, an old coolie.

The evidence showed that the accused who was living at Hanuman Lane was a subtenant of the deceased. On the third instant in the evening, on returning from his work the deceased who was then under the influence of liquor went to the accused and asked him to vacate the room in his occupation. When the accused asked as to why he should vacate the room at once, though he had paid the rent regularly all throughout, an altercation ensued between them in the course of which the deceased abused the accused by mother and sister and gave him a slap on the face. He then went out and sat on a charpai where the accused followed him, and gave him two slaps and pushed him down by seizing his neck. The deceased fell on his face and could not lift himself up again and died in that posture after a few hours.

The cause of the death was asphyxiation which might be caused by a blow on the neck, according to the medical evidence.

The accused said the deceased was worst for the drink at the time and that as he (deceased) had abused him and given him a slap, he was provoked and him a push as the consequence of which he fell down. He had no ill-feeling towards the deceased.

His worship on the evidence changed the charge to that of culpable homicide not amounting to murder and committed the accused to sessions for trial.

In the case Inspector Finan conducted the prosecution and Mr. K. D. Thakur, pleader, defended the accused.

The 29th Bengalis will not be retained in the after-war Indian Army and will be disbanded on its return from service overseas. The men will be granted leave on full pay etc.

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A Well-known Make.

No. 7 Metric Standard Model.

Steel Barrel .. .. Rs. 2-12 each.
WHOLESALE .. .. „ 26-0 dozen.
Brass Barrel .. .. „ 3-0 each.
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No. 11A. Metric, 5-8" each.

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Ford Model "OLEO." Try OLEO on your Ford or Overland for Best results.

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Square Shape „ „ 50-8 „ 18 ct. .. .. .. „ 140

Each or White Dial with Luminous Figures and Hands Visible at Night, Rs. 10 extra.
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Tele. Add: Thoughts.

(Speedy cure for—) Nervous and Functional Debility, Physical Exhaustion, Anaemia, Loss of Memory, Brain Fag, Low Spirits, Confusion of Ideas, Loss of Vigor, Neuralgia, Headache, Muscular and Local Weakness, Palpitation, Neurasthenia, Premature Decay, Sleeplessness and all other Nervous Complaints.

It thoroughly invigorates the Brain Nerves and Muscles—communicates a healthy tone to the system and gives Vigor to every organ—excites appettie and prompts digestion of food. Sold by all Well-known Chemists at Rs. 3 per bot. or M. T. MADON & Co., Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

ANY CHANCE FOR ME?

DR. ADAM'S AGUE SPECIFIC SURE RADICAL CURE FOR

Malaria, Influenza, Intermittent and All Sorts of Fevers.

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATION.

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

Liverpool, June 2nd.

SPOT MARKET PRICES:—

	To-day's price.
	20.01
	16.46
	17.56
	20.64
	18.32
	21.72
	—
	—

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, June 3rd.

	To-day's price
	20.32
	17.71
	22.43
	21.71

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June 1st.

Spot Middling Gulf	—	—	—	—
— October	—	—	—	40.50
— December-January	—	—	—	37.70
— Oct.	—	—	—	36.76

New York, June 3rd.

Spot Middling Gulf	—	—	—	38.60
— Oct.	—	—	—	34.30
— Jan.	—	—	—	34.85

MONEY MARKET.

London, June 2nd

Bank Rate	—	—	—	6 3/0
Open Market Rate 6 months	—	—	—	6 15/16
— 3 months	—	—	—	7
— 4 —	—	—	—	7 1/2
Consols	—	—	—	6 1/2
Exchequer Bonds	—	—	—	—
Treasury Bills	—	—	—	6 1/2
Bar Silver	—	—	—	80 3/4
Bar Gold	—	—	—	80 1/2
Spanish Gold Loans	—	—	—	80 1/2
Spanish 5%	—	—	—	81
Spanish at Paris	—	—	—	60.2½

SILVER.

Bar Silver	—	—	—	373
Mexican Dollars	—	—	—	2150
Bar Gold	—	—	—	6805

BAR LOADS.

London, June 2nd.

Bar Silver 4 %	—	—	—	373 3/4
Bar Gold 4 %	—	—	—	6791 1/2
Mexican	—	—	—	6805 7/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, June 2nd.

PEARLS.

Pearls Good Colour	—	—	—	90
— Yellow	—	—	—	80

SPICES.

Cassia Lignea, 635 lbs. on Ship	—	—	—	—
Cassia Buds	—	—	—	—
Cassia Lignea, 635 lbs. on Ship June-July	—	—	—	£630
Cloves	—	—	—	—
Ginger, Cochin, (In Flats) June-July	—	—	—	£644
Mace	—	—	—	—
Nutmegs, 80's (Selected Ordinary per cwt.)	—	—	—	—
Pepper	—	—	—	£15
Penang Pepper:—June/July Sellers	—	—	—	£120
Singapore Pepper, June-July Sellers	—	—	—	£42/10

METALS.

Australian Copper	—	—	—	£105
Chili Bars G. H. Mines	—	—	—	£85½
Copper	—	—	—	£170
Spelter	—	—	—	£35
Tin	—	—	—	£261

JAVA SUGAR.

No. 16 Nos. G. & F. Cubicles Aug.	—	—	—	97
— G. & F. Bombay Aug.	—	—	—	88/6
— Fine Basis Aug.-Sept. Value	—	—	—	89

RUBBER.

Plantation Rubber Ribbed Crepe July/August	—	—	—	2/1½
— Pale Crepe June Value	—	—	—	2/1½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay June 4.

During the week the Liverpool market was closed on Friday and Saturday last, and the New York market on Saturday, Monday and Tuesday. On Friday, 28th ultimo, New Lork closed 43 points lower for July and 38 lower for October. Liverpool up to the close of 1st instant was 62 points higher for July and 14 points lower for January. After the Bureau Report New York on 2nd instant, closed 25 points up for July and 38 up for October, and Liverpool was reported unchanged by Reuter. The condition of 62.4 per cent given in the Bureau Report is the lowest on record, and compares with 75.6 per cent last year, 82.3 per cent in 1918, 69.5 per cent in 1917, 77.5 per cent in 1916, and 80.0 per cent in 1915; and an average for the past ten years of 78.2 per cent. Since the report was compiled on 25th May the weather in America has been decidedly more favourable. Yesterdays close of New York and Liverpool were not to hand at 1 p.m. to-day.

On Friday last Fully Good Broach July-Aug. closed at Rs. 422. On Saturday the lowest was Rs. 418 and the highest Rs. 423, and on Monday Rs. 426 and Rs. 438. On Tuesday there was a drop from Rs. 437 to Rs. 427. On Wednesday the lowest was Rs. 425 and the highest Rs. 431. Yesterday the range was from Rs. 436. To-day the Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 436. Today the Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 441½, and at 1 p.m. was Rs. 440½.

Though at times the market has had a firmer tone there has been insufficient strength to maintain a permanent advance. The movement has been up and down, with perhaps a tendency to harden on each advance. Heavy receipts have, however, been a drag on the market, and there have been free sellers on any rise. Similar fluctuations are likely in the near future, and any delay in the approaching monsoon will be a ballish factor. Japan is not yet in the market beyond an occasional nibble buying and selling. Oomra and Bengal contracts are easier on the week.

Ready cotton has continued quiet the chief enquiry being for stapled styles. Stocks are increasing, the daily offtake of Oomras and Bengals being poor. Holders are nervous.

Yesterday's weather report gave the first indications of the approach of the monsoon in the South-East Arabian Sea. Heavy rain and a rough sea was reported at Colombo, Trivandrum and Cochin, associated with thunderstorms. It is to be hoped that the monsoon current will have sufficient strength to carry it well up the west coast and topenetrate into the interior, but this remains to be seen

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

Fully Good Broach	—	—	July-Aug.	Rs. 440
Fully Good Bengal	—	—	July	231
Fine Oomras	—	—	July	380

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

SETTLEMENT RATES, 4th JUNE 1920.

			Rs.
Fully Good M.G. Broach	—	July	220
Fully Good M.G. Broach	—	July-Aug.	445
Fine M.G. Oomras	—	July.	385
Good M.G. Southerns	—	May-June	—
—	—	July-Aug.	—

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Descriptions	Super-fine.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery
M.G. Bengal	—	270	250	125	Ready
M.G. Sind Punjab	—	220	250	225	—
M.G. Oomras No. 2.	345	315	190	—	—
Central P. No. 1	410	395	335	—	—
M.G. Central P. No. 2	385	360	310	—	—
M.G. Broach	—	—	510	460	475
M. G. P. American	—	—	—	—	—
New G. Dharwar	—	—	—	—	—
M.G. Ekolkes	—	—	—	—	—
M.G. Southerns	—	—	—	—	—
M.G. Oomra No. 1.	—	—	—	—	—

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 4th 1920.

(Market Rates)

Bank T/Telegraphic	—	—	—	2 0 3/8
Bank Demand	—	—	—	2 0 1/2
Bank Acceptance 4m/s	—	—	—	1 3 3/4
Bank Bills	—	—	—	485
Aeroplane Bills/s	—	—	—	—
Sterling	—	—	—	200
Shanghai	—	—	—	130
Hongkong	—	—	—	116
Singapore	—	—	—	—

Market Steady.

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKET.

Daily Quotation Rates

Bombay, June 4th

	Rates per lb. Rs. a. p.
Davids No. 10	1 6 0
Shapurji No. 10½	1 6 0
Currimbhoy No. 12½	1 2 0
Shapurji 40s. 6½	0 11 3
Japan No. 40/1	2 11 6
Do. No. 42/3	2 12 6
Do. No. 2/40	2 12 6

PIECE GOODS.

No new future has been noticeable in the cloth market during the past week. The demand, wholesale as well as retail, has been conspicuous by its absence, and a quiet tone has prevailed throughout. Rupees rates of some standard cloths have given way, as some dealers have been anxious sellers. The easier feeling has been due to:—(1) the absence of demand, (2) the heavy arrivals of goods by several steamers, (3) the stringency in the money market, (4) the sudden decline in the share bazaar, (5) the closing of the marriage ceremonies amongst the Hindus for full one year hence, (6) the depression in the Japanese cloth market, (7) the uncertainty as to the future course of the market, (8) the locking up of the capital of buyers in shares, properties and jewellery, the collapse of the Egyptian cotton market, (10) stocks of goods lying in other markets sent down here for sale, (11) the unfavourable rate of exchange, (12) the fear that prices in Manchester may go down in the near future and (13) the necessity of exercising economy in purchasing cloth as provision should first be made for foodstuffs and other necessities of life. On the other hand, some merchants think that if the monsoon turns out to be favourable, a fair demand will be experienced, and buyers will have to purchase their requirements at current rates even though the level of prices may be high. Goods that are arriving at present have been invoiced at higher rates than those current here and as soon as the money market eases down and confidence is restored and stocks get reduced, a better feeling may be hoped for.

GREYS.

Manchester grey shirtings have been easier in sympathy with the decline in local mill cloths and Japanese goods. Dewhurst's shirtings have been cut down in prices by eight to twelve annas per piece. 39 inches Red end shirtings of 16 by 12 counts of a well known English firm has been sold at the low price of Rs. 16 per piece, 44 inches by 38½ yards and 48 inches by 38 yards gold end shirtings suitable for dyeing have declined by eight annas per piece. Drills, Jaconets and mulls have remained steady. Sample of Grey jaconets have been moving in the bazaar, representing a stock of 100 Bales in 46 inches and 51 inches by 20 yards, ordered by a firm in Madras and offers have been united for the purchase of the some here by dealers. As this cloth is only 20 yards in length instead of 22 yards as usually going for the consuming centres the proper price will not be fetched. Local Mill Sheetings have been selling at Rs. 1-10 to Rs. 1-11 per lb. and Long Cloths at Rs. 1-12 to Rs. 1-13, the demand being moderate. Japanese cloths have been dull and quiet.

WHITES.

In White Mulls and Nainsooks an easier tendency has been noticeable. 38 inches by 20 yards Gold End Mulls have declined by four annas and 38 inches by 20 yards Red End Mulls by two annas per piece. Sacharilla Hdg. Mulls have also shewn a reduction. Tape bordered Nainsooks have been easier by two to four annas per piece.

The Cloth Markets will be closed on Saturday 5th June owing to the observance of the King's Birthday.

The quotations for the leading shops of Greys and Whites are as under:—

GREY SHIRTINGS—

	Inch	Yds	Rs	as.	p
Ralli's Pari No. 2000	36	37½/8	17	2	0
" 100000	36	"	20	8	0
" No 33000	36	"	17	8	0
" 2800	37	"	14	8	0
Graham's No. 2780	39	"	16	8	0
" "Yellow Horse"	43	38			
" No. 2310	44	38½			
Dewhurst's "BBB"	32	"	27	6	0
" "BE"	28	"	22	8	0
" "Rupee No 5	32	"	21	8	0
Bates' No. 12388	41	37½/8	35	0	0
Bombay Co's No. 2560	44	38½	17	8	0
" No. 1500	39	37½/8	16	12	0
" No. 1600	38	37½/8	16	8	0
Ritchie's No. 510	38	37½/8	16	8	0
" " 6402	61	"	17	0	0
" " 1566	33	31/37½	10	0	0
Forbes " 551	38	37½/8			
Lyon's "Shumber"	39	"	19	8	0
Fleming's No. 1905	46	38	22	8	0

GREY DRILLS—

Pepperell "Dragon"	29	40	33	0	0
Ralli's Musli'd No. 425	26	40	21	8	0
Mitsui's "Elephant"	29	40	28	0	0

GREY JACONETS—

Ralli's No. 18	45	22	10	14	0
" " 138	40	22	8	14	0
" " 636	40	22	8	14	0
	44	22	8	14	0

GREY MULLS—

Ralli's No. 1030	30	18			

WHITE SHIRTINGS—

Liepmann's No. 1500	32	42	33	0	0
H.B.T.C. 40,000	36	40	40	0	0
H.B.T.C. 33,000	"	"	38	0	0
Lyon's C. 4000	"	"			
Ralli's No. 9889	33	40			
Forbes' K.B. 100	36	40			
" 151	33	40			
Fleming's No. 7182	30	16	10	2	0

WHITE JACONETS—

Bombay Co.'s Flower	36	20	21	2	0

WHITE MULLS—

Ralli's No. 6	61	13	10	0	0
" No. 60	46	13	11	0	0
" No. 600	61	16	12	0	0
" No. 6000	58	13	13	8	0
" No. 88	65	20	10	10	0
" No. 1270	37	13	6	10	0
" Nos. 50/55/60/40,"45"	50	13			
" No 818	36	20	11	8	0
" No 250 (6 lines)	54	20			
" No. 350 (6 lines)			16	8	0
" No. 385 (6 lines)	60	20	17	8	0
" No. 425 (6 lines)			18	8	0
" No. 1440	38	20	8	12	0
Ritchie's No. 1260	37	18	6	10	0
" No. 119	37	13	7	8	0
" No 229	42	13	7	8	0
" No. 330	47	13	8	0	0
" M/MMM 39," 44," 49"	54	19	9	12	0
" No. 95	58	20	10	8	0
" No. 66999	40	13	6	8	0
" No. 86999	"	"	6	8	0
" No. 775	46	18	7	12	0
" No. 875	44	18	7	4	0
" No. 975	50	18	8	12	0
" No. 615	"	"	9	4	0
Graham's "Balcon"	58	20	10	8	0
" Nos. 9/99/999/40"45"	50	18			
" No. 9999	58	18			
" No. 142	34	18	11	6	0
" No. 420	36	18	10	8	0
Macdonald's No. 64	58	20			
Greaves' No. 5066	27	18	5	6	0
Fleming's No. 8080	"	"	5	7	0

WHITE NAINSOOKS—

Ralli's No. 7070/9090	27	18	7	8	0
" Nos. 81/81	27	18			
" No. 1900	"	"	5	12	0
" No. 39620 T.B.	38	22	9	14	0
Graham's Nos. 88/8888	28	18	7	12	0
" 95950/97970					
" Saraswati"	38	18			
"Tippee" W/WWW	34	18	8	4	0
" No. 50000	"	"	10	4	0
" Nos.33340/33350/	"	"			
" No. 33320	"	"	11	4	0
Lyon's Nos. 4545/5656/6767	28	18			
Greaves' Nos. 30000/50000	26	16	7	8	0
" No. 8000 T.B.	38	22	9	12	0
Ritchie's Nos 3500/4510/552026	18	"			
S. W. & Co's. Nos. 5800/5820					
"Motor Car"	28	18			
Bombay Co's ZZ/ZZZZ	26	18	7	8	0

The above quotations are on bazaar terms, with discount of 3½ per cent. on Grey Goods and 4 per cent. on White Goods.

CURRENT BANK RATES.

England	7 per cent	Apl. 15	1920
France	6 per cent	Apl. 8	1920
Germany	5 per cent	Dec. 29	1914
Russia	6 per cent	July 28	1914
Italy	5 per cent	Nov. 11	1915
Netherlands	6½ per cent	July 1	1914
Belgium	5 per cent	Aug. 20	1915
Austria-Hungary	5 per cent	April 10	1917
Sweden	6½ per cent	Jan. 31	1914
Spain	6 per cent	Oct. 28	1914
India—Bombay	7 per cent	May. 27	1920
India—Bengal	7 per cent	Feb 12	1920
India—Madras	9 per cent	Apl. 15	1420

RECEIPTS OF COTTON.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay compared with the corresponding periods in the previous season:—

Growths:	For week ending 3rd June 1920.	Total to date since September 1st.	
		1919/20.	1918/19.
Khandesh	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Central India	6 443	346 768	176 210
Barsee and Nagger	6 382	177 633	136 272
Hyderabad (Gaorani)	1 749	182 688	86 699
Berar	2 891	184 772	85 699
Central Provinces	15 893	574 027	372 852
	6 662	250 073	179 050
Total Oomras	37 811	1 668 181	1 036 852
Ahmdavad	15 999	215 211	46 420
Broach	15 821	238 094	190 348
Compta and Dharwar	7 559	106 361	83 643
Western-Northerns	7 654	93 815	56 068
Bengals (NW. Provinces	102	180 634	77 345
Bengals (Rajputana	1 125	47 047	236 640
Sind-Punjab	4 246	361 977	308 157
Canada	300	4 982	7 220
Persian	Nil	2 003	2 288
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	2 330	34 945	49 454
American	Nil	Nil	1 200
Egyptian	Nil	Nil	121
Other sorts	366	13 353	10 076
Total	91 854	2 961 163	1 977 951

PETROLEUM.

THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY'S QUOTATIONS.

Snowflake	150°	at Rs.	11 0 0	per case
White Rose	150°	"	11 0 0	"
Chester	125°	"	10 12 0	"
Monkey	125°	"	9 0 0	"
Monkey Tins	125°	"	8 8 0	2 Mins.
Elephant Tins	125°	"	7 14 0	2 "
Elephant Bulk	125°	"	6 3 6	Imp. Gals

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, June 4.

Bar Gold Ready Rs. 22-1-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 2/0 3/8.
D. D. on London 2/0¼.
Credit 3 Msd/a 2/1 3/8
D. D. on Paris frc. 485.
Credit 3 Msd/a frc. 560.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 130.
60 D/st Japan Rs. 116.
American Cross Rate $3.93.
Paris cross rate frc. 50.90.
London Silver Spot D. 56⅜.
London Silver forward D. 56Z.
Italian Cross Rate 67.50.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Bonds 88.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-22 99/8.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 80.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 91.
3½ per cent. Paper 59/4.
4 Per cent. Port Trust long dated 67.
4 per cent. Port Trust short dated 64/8.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 65.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated 65.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 88.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91/8 to 92/8

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay 7 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 7 per cent.
Bank of Madras 9 per cent.

SHARES.

The Market closed quiet owing to profit taking.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Ahd. Advance 2350, Alliance Cotton 375, By. Cotton 1215, By. Dyeing 3375, Century 1110, Cent. India 4575, Colaba Land 2850, Crescent 645, Currimbhoy 1130, David 1430, Fazul 1675, Finlay 1225, Ind. Bleaching 240, Ind. Malwa 570, Kastoorchand 2300, Kohinoor 3570, New Great 950, Pearls 1220, Phoenix 995, Shapurji 355, Simplex 795, Swan 1200, Swadeshi 4580, Andhra Valley 750, Alcock 940, By. Burma 790, By. Burma N. I. 380 pr., Bt. Burmah Petrol 22, By. Tramway 1067/8, By. Steam 465, Bundi Cement 50, Ind. Cement 510, Katni Ord. 300, Katni Defd. 1500, New India Ins. 23 pr., Shivrajpur 30, Tata Ord. 177/8, Tata Defd. 1055, Tata Hydro 1190, Tata Oil 405, Serndia Steam 11/8 pr., Tata Bank 51.

CHEMICALS.

Bombay, June 4.

There has been a good deal of activity in the chemicals market, and the prices of almost all heavy chemicals are rapidly rising further. Sodium Sulphide which had witnessed an abnormal dullness, had Suddenly advanced, and now stands at Somewhere Rs. 100 per cwt. In war times, the quotation for Sodium had been nearly Rs. 90 per cwt. such a high price of Sodium will restrict the consumption of Sulphur colours, in dyeing houses owin to the difficulty of securing Sodium. Zinc chlorical had been advanced materially and there has been appreciable rise in value. The price quoted for Zinc is nearly Rs. 30 to 35 per cwt. The approach of monsoon is likely to carry the prices still upwards. Bleaching Powder has not great activity. Magnesium chlorical too is firm and with a tendency towards rise.

Washing Soda, Glauber Salt etc., are rather dull and the prices quoted for Washing Soda are Rs. 5 to 5/8 per cwt. whereas for G. Salt nearly Rs. 4-8-0 per cwt.

MILL-STORES.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, June 4.

As anticipated in our previous reports, the values of healds are steadily rising owing to the shortage of stocks in Bombay Market. The quotations are as under:—

Healds—Rs. 1-12-0; Reeds—Rs. 0-4-6; Roller cloth (K)—Rs. 5-6; Sizing Flannel (K)—Rs. 3 to 4-8-0; Clearer Cloth (K)—Rs. 4 to 5-8; Shuttles (Jap. 13½ in.)—Rs. 9; Slubbings, (Jap.)—Rs. 50-55; Rowings (Jap.)—Rs. 35; Picking Bands (Eng.)—Rs. 3 to 3-4.

Lowest quotations for
Bi Sulphite of SODA
B. " " SODA
Phosphate of SODA
NIGROSENE XLS
Hematine XLS
Log Wood Ext.

Sulpher.
Acid
Basic
Direct
Ciba
Alizarine
AND OTHER
Dyes

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Delhi
Madura
Madras
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Cario.

COLOUR MARKET.

Bombay, June 4.

The market continues dull and very limited business passing, and the stock-holders are anxious to dispose off their stock.

The quotations are:—

Congo-Red Rs. 4 to 4/8/0 per lb.
Alizarine I. P. Rs. 1,700 to 1,800 per drum.
Alizarine Ger Rs. 450 to 500 per cwt.
Magenta Crystals Rs. 19 to 20 per lb.
Magenta Powder Rs. 12 to 14 per lb.
uramine Rs. 6 to 7 per lb.
Methyl Violet Rs. 9 to 10 per lb.
Sulpher Black Re. 1 to 1-4-0 per lb.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Friday 4th June 1920.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Ahuja	Jeddah	5-6		T M & Co
C/E Tartar Prince	Antwerp	N F		M M & Co
D/E Khosrou	Red Sea	10-6		T M & Co
F Akbar	Jeddah	N F		T M & Co.
G Kayser	N F	N F		K N & Co
L Syria	N F	N F		M M & Co
M Egypt	N F	N F		M M & Co
O Kumari Hemi	Cassamore	N F		B N Colle & Co
P Shinpo Maru	Japan	N F		M M Kaisha
Q Perwali	N F	N F		B N Colli & Co
R Oporto	N F	N F		K N & Co

MERREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Shinkai Maru	N F	5-6		N Y Kaisha

HARBOUR WALL.

Kaveri	Bhavnagar	5-6		K N & Co
Irawadi	Marmagoa	5-6		K N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Mesas	Colombo	7-6		W & A G & Co
2 Glen Mathison	N F	N F		J F & Co
3 Lichtenfels	Bareth	N F		Graham & Co
4 Loocyanna	Bareth	5-6		M M & Co
6 Shinkai Maru	N F	28-5		N Y Kaisha
6 Fakruddin	London	9-6		K N & Co
8 Bahadurl	Marmagoa	22-5		B Wallace & Co.
9 Morocco	New York	N F		J F & Co
10 Circadia	Liverpool	13-6		W & A G & Co
12 Rawson	Bidavia	6-6		T M & Co
14 Zayaal	N F	N F		H S Shakbury Co
15 Abydos	Bedon	N F		IP S N Co
16 Bahrein	P Gulf	N F		T M & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 S. S.	Nivasa	N F		M M & Co
2 Cop Peiont	P. England	6-6		M M & Co
3 A T Vasos	N F	N F		M M & Co
4 Morosda	London	24-6		M M & Co.
4 Swahopmus	N F	N F		M M & Co.
4 Diwana	China	N F		M M & Co
5 Princes	Hull	18-6		J Frialy & Co
6 Mesopotamia	Calcutta	21-6		J F & Co
8 City of Calcutta	Liverpool	2-6		K N & Co
9 Sandon	N F	N F		M M & Co
14 Priedwdwig	Bareth	2-6		W M & Co
15 Mantua	London	5-6		M M & Co

The Government of Madras have decided to midify the rule regarding the attestation of applications for registration on the electoral roll of the Madras University constituency for the Provincial Legislative Council, making such attestation necessary only in the case of applications from voters residing outside the Madras Presidency.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

SUNDAY, June 6.

2nd day of the Marwari Agarwal Conference.
Last day of the Marwari Agarwal Conference.
Intermediate Arts Examination results 6-45 p.m.
Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per s.s. "Umhloti" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo closes at 6-30 p.m.
The mail steamer Nagoya with the outward Mails of the 20th ultimo expected to arrive at 6 a.m.

RLY. MAIL TIMINGS.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Victoria Terminus daily. Standard time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Bombay, Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Punjab Mail	17-0	13-0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)...	13-15	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	8-0	13-30
Madras Mail	8-40	21-15
Poona Mail	11-30	14-45
Poona Express	19-40	7-55
Delhi and Lucknow Express ...	7-10	21-45

B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departure of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily. Standard time is given in all cases:—

	Bombay, Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Bombay-Pechawar Mail	12-0	17-0
Gujarat Mail	11.10	20.20*
Kathiawar Express	7-47	21-0
Fast Passenger	21-10	7-20

The nomenclature "Northern Express" is altered to "Bombay-Peshawar Mail."
*Note.—The Down Gujarat Mail does not stop at Grant Road.

BAND AT BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

The 1/13th G. I. P. Railway Battalion of music under the direction of Mr. Hugh (Indian Defence Force) will play a programme B. Mitchell, at 8-15 p.m. to-day.

A REMEDY FOR INFLUENZA.

Under the auspices of the Common Salt Research League Dr. Waman Kulkerni gave a demonstration of nasal douche with salt water for prevention of influenza to the employees of "The Chronicle" press on Thursday afternoon.

BAND AT EXPLANADE BANDSTAND.

The Band of the King's Own Scottish Borderers will play a programme of music at the Esplanade Bandstand to-day commencing at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.)

NATIONAL RELIEFCORPS.

Under the auspices of the above Corps a lecture with Magic Lantern exhibition will be delivered by Mr. S. H. Jhabwalla to-night at 8-30 p.m. in the Manaji Rajuji Hall, Lower Parel, for the benefit of Workmen residing in that locality.

CABLE TRANSIT TIME.

The General Superintendent Eastern Telegraph Co. Ltd., Bombay notifies the following transit times on cablegrams:—
Bombay to London: Full rates, 12 hours; Deferreds 24 hours.
London to Bombay: Urgent triple rates 10 hours; Full rates 29 hours; Deferreds 67 hours.

BACKWARD CLASSES CONFERENCE.

A conference of the leaders of the Maratha backward classes will be held under the auspices of the People's Union at the Kamgar Theatre De Lisle Road, Lower Parel at 2 p.m. to consider the Reform Scheme and the election campaigne.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The total number of deaths in Bombay on Thursday was 127 as against 200 on the corresponding day last year and 107 in 1918. On the same day two attacks and two deaths from small-pox and three deaths from influenza (pneumonia) were recorded.

REVERSE COUNCILS.

A press communique states:—
It is notified for general information that Reverse Councils amounting to £1,000,000 will be offered for sale on Thursday the 10th June 1920.
The rates will be announced in due course.
Applications will be received upto 1 p.m. (S.T.) on date of sale in future.

STERLING TRANSFERS ON LONDON.

The following is the result of the allotment of Sterling Telegraphic Transfer on the Secretary of State for India in London for £1,000,000 offered for sale on Thursday, the 3rd June 1920:—
Total amount of tenders received: Bombay £55,466,000. Elsewhere £46,355,000. Total £101,821,000.
Total amount accepted: Bombay £546,000. Elsewhere £454,000. Total £1,000,000.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.

Royal Yakuti.

This Yakuti or life giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest, and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties of increasing virile power and it rectifies urinary disorders. In fact it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this Country, but it is greatly patronised by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost power and rejuvenates the emaciated and it is enough to say that musk is, not that which a perfumer admires. It is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees ten only [Re. 4d.]

DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM.—RAJKOT.—Kathiawar. [India.]

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

WISP O'THE WOODS.

At 6-30 p.m. and 9-10 p.m. the pretty love story "Wisp O' the Woods" will be exhibited to-day and during the week. There is much versatility reproduced as das most of the events take place in the country there is always a pretty setting. A man who at one time had been in a successful way of business retires to the country with his daughter and for want of a playmate she had frequently been found in company with a gipsy named Pasquali and he grew to love this daughter who was Echo Whitmore. Pasquali, however was loved by Juanita, a gipsy girl and there was jealousy.

There arrives one Richard Blake, son of Sir Phillip Blake in the country side for a holiday with fishing-rod and gun and he took a great fancy for echo. In spite of the family wishing Richard to make a match with Madge Collis, Richard falls in love with Echo and then it is Pasqualis turn to become jealous. All of a sudden, Sir Phillip Blake with wife Madge Collis and Capt. Arthur Mason decide to pay Richard a surprise visit. The parents are just as annoyed with the attachment between Richard and Echo as Echo's father is. Madge is jealous and tries to put Echo against Richard. At last the two fathers meet. They had been partners twelve years before and a wrong by Sir Phillip led to a dissolution of partnership. Whitmore told Sir Phillip to "clear out."

Richard chooses disheritance rather than give up Echo. Madge Collis conveniently gives up Richard and takes Capt. Mason. Pasquali gives up Echo because he learns that he and Echo are of the same father and Whitmore, when he learns that Richard has given up all association with his father's riches so as to have Echo, relents. Juanita finds Echo alone and attempts to stab her which Pasquali prevents just in time. Mutual understandings come about and there is no obstacle remaining to happiness for all concerned.

HINDU-PARSI MARRIAGE.

ORDER OF SEARCH WARRANT CANCELLED.

With reference to the case in which Vasantrao D. Desai, a Gujerati Brahmin clerk, the other day made applications before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, the Acting third Presidency Magistrate, praying for process against his father-in-law, Byramji Dhunjishah Postwalla, for abducting away his Parsi-wife, Awabai yesterday, Mr. K. F. Nariman, pleader, submitted a petition on behalf of Mr. Postwalla asking the Court to cancel the charge and the order for search warrant passed by his worship, as the fact of Awabai's appearance in Court negatived the suggestion of her being either kidnapped or illegally detained.

His Worship agreed to cancel the order of the search warrant but said he could not cancel the chargo.

DISCLAIMER FROM A "NAMESAKE."

With reference to the case decided at the Court of the Bandra Resident Magistrate which appeared in our issue of Thursday last under the heading, "False charge against motor-driver. Tables turn against complainant," Mr. S. C. Khambata of the Orient House Agency, Hummum St., Fort, Bombay, writes that the said complainant in the case "Mr. Savaksha C. Khambatta" is his "namesake" and that the latter is "of Versova," and that the writer had nothing to do with the case in question.

COMPOUNDERS' ASSOCIATION.

Mr. Ishwarlal Haribhai Patel writes from Raipur, Ahmedabad, that in the city of Ahmedabad, that in the city of Ahmedabad, A Compounders' Association has been working for last one year. The Association has been making efforts for some time to start an All-India Compounders Association. Wit hthis view it has been decided to hold an all-India Conference at Ahmedabad in Aug. Suggestions as to what work the Conference can do and how by combining together the compounders can improve their prospects are invited and may be sent to him before July 15th.

MUNICIPAL CLERKS AND CO-OPERATION

In commemoration of the King's birthday, a meeting will be held in the hall of the Servants' of India Society, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, when Mr. Narayen Rao Kulkerny will deliver a public lecture on "How to solve the Housing and Economic Problems of Municipal Employees and Advantages of Co-operative Relief Society" to-day at 5 p.m. (S.T.) when all the municipal officers and clerks are requested to attend in time.

A provisional committee will be selected in order to organise the Municipal Employees' Co-operative Relief Stores and Housing Societies and Mr. N. M. Joshi, B.A., a member of the Municipal Corporation has promised to render every possible help to bring this movement to a success.

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BOMBAY.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FORESTS.

PROBLEMS OF CONVERSION AND TRANSPORT.

The following Government Resolution No. 1526, dated 20th May 1920, passed on the Administration Report of the Forest Circles in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, for the year 1918-19, is published for general information:—

Government have perused with interest the last report to be submitted by Mr. Bell, before laying down office. In addition to the interest attaching to the final opinion set forth by an expert adviser of great expedience the report is of special note as dealing with an important quinquennium in the history of the Bombay Forest Department, during which a marked forward policy has been initiated, owing to the impetus given by war demands and the increasing value of forest produce. As regards communications alone, the figures quoted by Mr. Bell are of sufficient interest to be repeated. The expenditure on new works rose from Rs. 95,000 in the previous quinquennium to over Rs. 5,70,000 in that now under review, while the bill for repairs has been nearly trebled. The most important work has been the forest railway from Alnavar to Dandeli, and a survey has since been sanctioned from Dandeli to Bhagwati with an extension to Kirwati which, when completed, will render feasible the exploitation of the magnificent forest property belonging to the State in the neighbourhood of Yellapur. For many years the small staff of highly trained forest officers have had to devote most of their time to protection and regeneration, and the business side of this large commercial department has been neglected. Definite proposals have now been formulated for the employment of forest engineers, and for the re-organisation and considerable increase of establishment, and with the appointment of a Utilisation Conservator in February last and proposals now under consideration for supplying him with an expert agency to tackle the problems of conversion and transport, progress should be assured, as soon as the necessary personnel can be made available. In 1911-12, the expenditure on Forests stood at Rs. 26,65,000. Like other departments, expenditure had to be restricted during the war, but in 1917-18, this figure rose to Rs. 33,54,000, while in 1918-19, the figure was Rs. 78,72,000. The revised estimate for 1919-20 stands at Rs. 64,00,000. and Rs. 54,77,000 has been provided in the current budget. Similarly, on the revenue side, the revenue of Rs. 43,31,000 which was realised in 1911-12 has steadily increased to over 63 lakhs in 1917-18 and to nearly 105 lakhs in 1918-19 The revised estimate for 1919-20 showed a figure of 96½ lakhs The figures on both sides of the account for 1918-19 and 1919-20 are swollen by the special receipts and expenditure under famine fodder operations. A revenue of 90 lakhs has been assumed in the budget estimates for the current financial year, or more than double the figure of nine years ago.

MUCH REMAINS TO BE DONE.

2. The Governor in Council is fully aware that much yet remains to be done, but is confident that when the Department is handed over to a Minister under the revised form of Government, that officer will find that a quickening spirit has already been infused throughout the whole Department, and that the main lines of development have been clearly marked out, so that as funds are made available for expenditure, forest revenues will increase and the full resources of the State forests will gradually be made available to the general public.

3. The Governor in Council would emphasise the point that questions of policy will always remain, and differences of opinion must inevitably arise. But, as pointed out by the Commissioner of the Southern Division, to whose interest in forest questions and continuous assistance the Chief Conservator bears testimony in his report, forest problems which have recently come into prominence are rarely new and there is no royal road to successful administration in the real interests of the general public as well as the inhabitants of forest villages who are most intimately concerned, other than the cultivation of a true perspective of the happy mean between the needs of to-day and the demands of to-morrow. The problems of forest administration must inevitably vary in each locality in a Presidency, which includes such diverse tracts as the riverain and irrigated areas of Sind, the grass producing kurans of South Gujarat and Khandesh on which Government drew so largely during the recent fodder famine, and the high jungle of Kanara with its special difficulties of labour and transport, and with its vast possibilities of response to a really adequate investment of public funds. The general principles underlying the solution of any particular problem which presents itself are clear enough, but rules which are applicable to the spice gardens of Sirsi may be wholly out of place when applied to the coast area of the same district. Grazing rules have been recently framed with a view to encourage breeders by supplying ample grazing in return for reasonable payments while making large concessions to the cattle of villagers who live in forest areas, but to the end of time much will depend on sympathetic interpretation of such rules, while permitting no laxity which may ultimately endanger the villagers' resources or lead to doubts as regards the conditions imposed in the interests of the villagers themselves. Kumki assignments in Kanara or grants of land ancillary to agricultural operations have lately come under revision, and principles will shortly be formulated, to which effect will be given by a special officer who will now be appointed, and every endeavour will be made to assist the cultivator and train him to use wisely such increased facilities as it may be possible to provide. In all these cases it is the task of Government to inquire patiently into local complainants, apply a remedy when possible, but resist mere popular clamour where compliance is dangerous to ultimate public interests. Fortunately in forest matters the task of Government is lightened by the existence of two parties, with intimate knowledge of the rival interests affected, and so long as the healthy clash of diverse opinions, representing respectively the need for restrictions and the provision of facilities, is not allowed to develop into an official controversy which leaves the public in doubt as regards the policy of Government, there is safety in occasional disagreement. Conferences between Forest and Revenue officials have in the past and will, the Governor in Council is assured, in the future be of the utmost assistance to those responsible for the administration in forest areas. In other areas where administration must be simple and quality of control has its dangers, the adaptability of the Forest officer and his sympathy with other than purely Forest interests has been utilised by placing him in revenue charge of a mainly forest area and the Governor in Council has only recently extended this principle in Nasik district.

4. Lastly, the Governor in Council would desire to place on record his sense of the devotion of all members of the Forest Department to their duties during the year under review. The strain of the past years' working has left its mark on the service, which has perhaps to a greater degree than any other had to meet an increased demand with a depleted and originally inadequate staff, and to all members of the Department, the thanks of Government are due.

LAND RECORDS.

The following Government Resolution No. 1549, dated 22nd May 1920, reviewing the Report of the Department of Land Records in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, for the year 1918-19, is published for general information:—

The report records a year when the Department made progress against difficulties. Owing to scarcity or famine over the greater part of the Presidency much measurement of sub-divisions of survey numbers and rewriting of the Record of Rights had to be postponed and the staff employed on more urgent duties. This remark, however, can hardly be held to apply to the district of Ratnagiri. The observations of the Director of Land Records in paragraphs 24 and 25 of the report regarding this district should receive the careful attention of the Collector and his subordinates. The complicated character of the Record in this district makes the task of maintenance specially difficult, and the comparatively small amount of inspection performed in not satisfactory. In East Khandesh also where the Records is simple and where there was comparatively little distress owing to scarcity, the amount of test performed should have been greater.

2. The Governor in Council notes with satisfaction the continued advance that has been made in City Surveys and that in the Presidency proper in more than half the towns with a population of over 10,000 survey has been completed or was in progress in the year and that the value of a survey is being increasingly recognized.

The Governor in Council is pleased to commend the Director of Land Records and his staff on a good year's work.

PAPER CURRENCY C. C.

CRICKET FIXTURES FOR 1920.

June 12—B. B. & C. I. Ry. C. C.
June 18—Lusitanian Sporting Club.
June 19—Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co. C. C.
June 26—Killick Nixon & Co's C. C.
July 3—Bombay Telephone Co. C. C.
July 10—Turner, Morrison & Co. C. C.
July 17—Mercantile Bank of India C. C.
July 24—Ralli Bros C. C.
July 31—E. D. Sassoon & Co's C. C.
August 7—Bombay Gas Co's Social Club.
August 14—The National Sporting C.
August 21—Bombay Improvement Trust C. C.
August 25—Bank of Bombay C. C.
August 28—The National Bank of India C. C.
September 4—The Sydenham College of Commerce C. C.
September 6—Turner Morrison & Co's C. C.
September 11—The Hongkong Bank C. C
September 18—Wilson College Gymkhana.
September 23—G. I. P. Ry. Parel Gymkhana
September 25—B. B. & C. I. Ry. C. C.
October 2—Catholic Gymkhana
October 9—"Hornets" A Club.

CRICKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June, 3.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., June 5.

Kent beat Warwick by eight wickets.
Yorkshire beat Worcestershire by innings and 105 runs.
Oxford University beat Somersetshire by two wickets.

ENGLISH RACES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June, 3.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., June 5.

Oaks Probables:—Pon-Childs; Charledelle. Whalley; Circerole-Hulme; Cinna-Willy Riggs; Lady Peg-A. Smith; Lomelie-Slade; Most Beautiful-Lane; Polycirrus-Jelliss; Reine de Neige-Leach; Pueen of Jest-Black; Rogelet-V. Smyth; Saffron-Fox; Valescure-F. Templeman; PolynaA. Smyth; Shy Princess-Donoghue; False Piety-Carslake; Plunkette-Bullock.

N. W. R. STRIKE.

MORE MEN LEAVE WORK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, June 4.

About noon to-day 280 out of 600 railway employees in the N. W. Railway running shed joined the strikers. Many workers in the Loco and Carriage and Wagon Departments have resumed work and the Railway authorities state that many more would follow suit but for intimidation.

KARACHI STRIKE.

A correspondent under date 3rd June wires from Karachi:—

Twelve hundred more men struck work yesterday. The strikers now total three thousands. Four hundred more are expected to down tools to-day.

CO-OPERATION.

NEED FOR PEOPLE'S BANK.

The following circular on the need for people's banks has been issued by Mr. Otto Rothfield, Registrar, Co-Operative Societies, Bombay Presidency from Poona:—

On the system of classification followed by this Department it is difficult to say at a glance which of the Urban Credit Societies in this Presidency can fairly be taken to be doing the work usually ascribed to a People's Bank. Some of the Urban Credit Societies are very small specialized societies intended to relieve a small class and doing useful but inconspicuous work in their own way. Others are communal or caste societies, in some cases attaining very large dimensions. The most developed of such is perhaps the Shamrao Vithal Society the value of whose work and methods it is difficult to overestimate. It is probable that such communal societies have a great future before them in this Presidency and they are a distinctive and national growth.

But neither of these classes of Urban Credit society, valuable as they are, is quite what is meant by a People's Bank, a bank such as the Luzzati Banks is Italy. It is difficult to find an exact definition: but probably it would not be far wrong to say that only 9 societies in the Presidency so far come fairly within such a class. Of these 9, one is in Poona, two are in Sholapur, four in Dharwar, and one each in Belgaum and Kanara. All of these Banks are doing most useful and progressive work; most of them have to some extent departed from Co-operative principle; and each of them is capable of still further business extension.

The dangers in front of such banks had already been noted by the Committee on Co-operation and can also be seen from Mr. Wolff's People's Banks and from any study of Co-operation in Italy. They may easily become dividend-seeking neglectful of arrears and unco-operative. All such banks should therefore, from the beginning fix their maximum dividend at 9 per cent., should provide for "one man one vote," and should give bonuses or rebates to customers according to the business done. With such rules they would remain co-operative. In every other respect they are of the greatest benefit to all concerned and especially in a country with financial conditions like India.

INSUFFICIENT BANKING.

Economically the greatest evils that India suffers from are insufficient banking and want of proper organization of capital. Most of the large sums of money absorbed each year by India are hoarded and buried in the ground. By being withdrawn from circulation, these moneys do no good to the country and are even positively harmful. What remains in circulation, is centralized to an unhealthy extent in cities like Bombay and Calcutta. The results are that industries and even ordinary trade outside of those centres languish and are starved, while what industry there is is over-estimated and congested in two or three cities. Urban banks remedy these evils by, first tapping local deposits and bringing into circulation money which would otherwise be uselessly hoarded and, secondly, by feeding local trade and, if properly used in suitable surroundings, local industries. They do therefore in this respect a national and patriotic service, which cannot be too highly estimated.

Furthermore, joint-stock banking has had a slow and halting growth. There are still very many districts in the Presidency in which there is not a single bank in existence. Economic conditions remain medieval and are more worthy of the times of the Pindari raids than of a civilized country with organized finance. Cheques are not used because they cannot be cashed. Even notes are not yet used sufficiently. One sees constantly a picture, which would be laughable if it were not tragic in its portrayal of national impotence, the merchant who carries chests of silver or gold coin with him in a train or steamer in order to pay his customers in some wretched district which is left without a bank. Here again the existence of a properly developed co-operative people's bank will porvide those facilities needed for national finance. Such a bank well and safely managed will at once fit into the Joint Stock Banks' system and could cash and get cheques cashed to their mutual benefit.

TRAINING IN ADMINISTRATION.

Finally a great advantage of such banks is the training in administration that they give in the most practical way and the independence that they foster. Such banks work more or less in isolation. No vast system of co-operative credit pivots on each, as agricultural credit does on the district central Banks. They are therefore, free to develop and manage themselves independently, to a much larger extent than can safely be allowed to District Central Bank, while their problems require much more constant care and sagacity for independent solution. They should therefore have a special attraction to able and educated men in larger towns.

To assist and encourage such urban credit societies at the start the Bombay Central Bank has this year set apart a sum of one lakh. More will be no doubt be forthcoming if it is required. On the other hand, these societies should recollect that, isolated though they are to some extent, yet they are also part of the co-operative resource movement and it is their duty, as it should be their privilege, to contribute to its solidarity and stability by taking shares, as largely as possible, in the District Central Bank and by depositing their surpluses in the Bombay Central Bank which is the apex bank of the presidency for co-operation. In this way, town and country will work together for national regeneration and national progress. No deposit should ever be refused as has sometimes happened but should be passed on to the Provincial Bank, if it cannot be used locally.

SPECIAL TASKS.

But the special tasks before people's banks are the tapping of local money, in shares and deposits, the support of local trade and industry, the financing of producer's societies when these are started, to the extent of the goods at any moment ready for sale, and when necessary the financing of purchases by local consumers' societies to the extent covered by a lien on goods in stock with good margin. They might, when their management is sufficiently exeprt, take up the discounting of short term promissory notes, bills of exchange and hundies, as the Italian banks do with great success, thus securing a well-mobilized portfolio. They certainly should all issue cheque-books (as the Shamrao Vithal Society does) and give cash credits in selected cases (as the same society does) of course maintaining a safe margin. What is strongly recommended too is the Italian practice of posting at the door of the bank a daily statement of accounts.

The Registrar would be thankful to see efforts made to organize more such co-operative People's Banks in the near future. At present Gujarat and Sind are without them though in both provinces there are many local industries which are dying out for want of finance and much local trade which is being clogged and stifled by the want of banking facilities. The rich Province of Khandesh with its enormous accumulations of wealth is still unmobilized and continues as far as finance goes, in a medieval condition. The Deccan is still almost without urban credit. What is needed is in each town half a dozen gentlemen with education and sufficient patriotism and care for their fellow countrymen to be willing to devote half their time and energies to the foundation and management of such banks. Given the effort and the self sacrifice, the results must follow. And the results will be a vast growth in prosperity, first local and then national, an unimagined rise in standard of comfort, health, and social amenities and the development of national industries; and the ascent of provincial towns to a nobler level of independence and of progressive commerce and finance.

The Registrar will of course be willing to give any assistance that is required by organisers and promoters. Further he is sure that the Co-operative Institute, Messrs. Ankaligi and Jog of Dharwar, or the Chairman of the Shamrao Vithal Society would gladly place their experience at the service of any other gentleman interested in the movement.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

* * * * *

At the general meeting of the Madras Chamber of Commerce it was resolved to address the Government of India and the Department of Commerce urging the removal of customs duty on aeroplanes and parts or atleast the reduction of the same from 7½ per cent. to 2½ per cent. while the industry is in the pioneer stage and further to request the Government of India to allow their officials concerned to afford the members of the Handley Page Company every assistance in the selection of suitable landing grounds.

* * * * *

Mr. J. S. Mackenzie, Professor of Philosophy, University of London will as at present arranged deliver a course of lectures on Social Philosophy before the Universities of Madras and Bombay next cold weather. It is likely that he will also be requested by the Madras University to deliver a course of lectures in Mysore.

* * * * *

It is understood that Mr. C. E. Odgers who is on leave will return on the reopening of the Madras High Court and act for Mr. Justice Coutts Trotter who has availed himself in continuation of the midsummer recess of the leave granted to him.

* * * * *

After considering the letter of the Government of Madras forwarding a copy of the memorandum frim the Chief of General Staff, Army Head-Quarters enquiring whether there is likely to be any response if volunteers for armoured motors are required, the Madras Chamber resolved to advise the Government that no difficulty is anticipated in securing volunteers.

* * * * *

The Madras Chamber addressed a letter to the Government of India, Finance Department protesting against the Financial arrangements recommended by Lord Meston's Committee as between the Provincial and Central Governments.

* * * * *

To-day the amount of application for Reverse councils was 101,821,000 pounds of which the immediate were 95,585,000 and deferred 6,236,000. Out of this one million pounds has been allotted as follows:—Calcutta 360,000, Bombay 546,000 and Madras 94,000 pounds. One million pounds will be covered for sale next Thursday.

* * * * * *

A Rangoon message says:—

The local Government's order on the finding of the Marine Court of Enquiry into the sinking of a cargo boat in Rangoon river by the B. I. steamer Edavana has accepted the Court's exoneration of the Pilot Mr. R. Trattles, but thinks that in the case of a craft navigated by ignorant persons it is not wise to assume that ordinary precautions will suffice, especially if the behaviour of the craft indicates that standing rules are not being heeded. The pilot was warned to be more alert in the future.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Saturday, June 5, 1920.

HYSTERICS.

The legal propriety of Anglo-Indians had been, off and on, impelling them to protest against the error of criticising Dyer's action while the matter was still *sub judice*. Now that their tongues have been loosened, they—rather most of them—are singing All Hail to the power of Dyer's name. The planters of Behar have opened the chorus at a meeting of the European Association, calling upon laggards to join the chant of insane abuse which they are pleased to discharge by way of orchestral introduction. An extraordinary meeting of the Muzaffarpur Branch of the European Association was summoned to deliberate on the Hunter Committee Report and the despatches connected with it. With that sense of proportion and just treatment for which Anglo-Indians are notorious, they passed a series of resolutions of a very brave and staggering character. This is how they begin:—

1. That having every opportunity and facility the Government of India and Mr. Montagu knew even better than did General Dyer and the people of the Punjab and of the U. P., the disaffection and danger caused by Mr. Gandhi and his Satyagraha movement.

General Dyer and the "people of the Punjab and the U. P." thus appear among the deluded innocents; and if they did not know of the disaffection and the danger of the O'Dwyerian regime of oppression and the folly of the Rowlatt Act, the blame certainly is not theirs. The responsibility belongs to the Government of India and Mr. Montagu that Sir Michael O'Dwyer's rule was extended and that the Rowlatt Act was passed in spite of warning as to their incendiary effects. The extraordinary meeting was bent upon tracing the culprits to their dens, and they continue in this wise:—

That Mr. Montagu and the Government of India took no adequate steps to counteract this evil.

That they, therefore, are responsible entirely for all the disturbances, outrages, and deaths which resulted.

That General Dyer's action thwarted a dangerous rising, the beginning of which the Government could and ought to have made impossible.

Mr. Montagu and the Government of India were not remiss in counteracting "this evil"; but the whole trend of the argument is to expose the ineptitude of Mr. Montagu and the Government of India, the better to advertise the address and gallantry of General Dyer. The carnage was unfortunately done after the subsidence of disturbance; but that detail does not affect the logic and lunacy of this truly extraordinary meeting.

Further developing the theme of Dyer's exploit at the expense of the authorities the resolutions go on:—

The General Dyer has given an example to all true men, Indian or British, of fearless initiative in suppressing the anarchy which Government and Mr. Montagu have consistently refused to suppress. For, under the pretence of national ideals, these rebels really aim at anarchy and anti-nationalism.

That Mr. Montagu suppressed news of the Amritsar deaths, thus hiding the state of affairs in India, which encouraged the anarchist programme in India; and that the Arms Act and the organised muddle over the I. D. F. are calculated to forward that programme.

So General Dyer has given an example to all true men—according to the planters of Behar. Frequent imitations would exterminate the population of India. The allusion to "these rebels" is, perhaps, designed as wide enough to cover all agitation. For European planters to use the term "anti-national" in India is to betray a sad lack of the sense of humour. Then, the responsibility for suppressing the news of the Amritsar deaths, is laid at the door of Mr. Montagu! The Punjab Government were inclined to make enquiries a few months after the massacre, and the figure 292 was seized by Mr. Thompson as a crushing rejoinder to those who proved that known death casualties, alone, were nearly double. This hiding of "the state of affairs," it appears, encouraged the anarchist programme in India. Something subsequent to the blood-bath, is obviously troubling the minds of these gentry, but we are not of course in the secret programme which is forwarded by the puerile Arms Act rules and the I. D. M. "muddle."

Then, these friends of freedom rise to the height of their great argument and expose the incompetence of Mr. Montagu, on ancestral grounds, to hold office under the Crown. With the graceful diction of the Behar planters, Mr. Montagu is pitched into, thus:—

That Mr. Lloyd George should hereby be called upon to rid himself and the country of alien influence which permits and secretly encourages anarchy and rebellion in India; and that he make a start by removing Mr. Montagu who is neither an Englishman, a Welshman, a Scotsman, nor an Irishman, nor, by the common law of England, a British subject: and that he appoint a Britisher in his place.

The planters of Behar are, of course, terrible authorities in the exposition of the common law of England. According to them, Mr. Montagu is not a Britisher, but an alien, and they want Britain to be purged of alien influence "which permits and secretly encourages anarchy and rebellion in India." Poor Mr. Montagu! It is to be hoped that the potency of Muzaffarpore foolery, will not drive him into exile and bring upon him the miserable end of secret anarchists. Why not, to ginger up things, ask Mr. Lloyd George to re-erect the gallows of Kasur and make an example of the vile offender, who is neither an Englishman, nor a Welshman, nor a Scotsman nor even an Irishman, in lieu of this rather mild stroke of punishment? We are sorry for the cerebral disturbance in Bahar. If, however, according to their fourth resolution, Mr. Montagu as well as the Government of India are "responsible entirely for all the disturbances, outrages, and deaths which resulted," it is only proper that the sharers of the crime should also be recommended for dismissal by Mr. Lloyd George. The European Association divides the blame with balanced evenness, and it ought to be equally severe in the matter of punishment. The point to be noticed is that whatever may be the premises of the deduction, the findings on responsibility agree, in a substantial degree, with the conclusions of the Congress enquiry and the opinion of all Indians. All roads lead to Rome.

Notes of the Day.

Ireland.

While Ministers are continuing to repeat *ad nauseum* the formula "Government are determined to do everything to restore order in Ireland," they are failing to do the one thing needful to bring about that long-wished for consummation, namely, the announcing of their readiness to permit the Irish people to enjoy a form of Government upon which the majority of them have set their heart and which is their due. The restoration of order, instead of being merely a subsidiary aim, as it should be, appears to be the be-all and end-all of the policy of the Irish Government of to-day. We are told that troops are being poured into Ireland as they never have been for years, with a view effectively to circumvent the Sinn Fein movement Even if the military occupation of the island is complete and successful enough in hushing the voice of Sinn Feinism for a time, one would be compelled to ask, how long will the occupation continue and to what end? The moment the control is relaxed, Sinn Finism is bound to raise it head once again. Moreover, apart from the cost of such an occupation and the sacrifice of lives which is certain to result, what of the impression which such a treatment of Ireland will have on the world outside? Do British statesmen expect that the reputation of their country as the home of a freedom loving nation will be enhanced thereby? We have seen how American sympathies stand in danger of being alienated from Great Britain on account of the coercion of the Irish people. If the fair name of Britain is to remain unfarnished, an enlightened and righteous policy should be followed in regard to Ireland instead of that which is being pursued to-day.

Sir H. Plunkett's Appeal.

All sane political opinion is now converging towards Dominion Home Rule as the only alternative in Ireland to a military tyranny, fraught with dangerous consequences, on the one hand, and rank Republicanism, permanently hostile to Great Britain, on the other. A large section of the Liberal Party, under the leadership of Mr. Asquith, have declared in favour of Dominion Home Rule being conferred on Ireland. A few Conservative statesmen also have come to realise that nothing short of that status would satisfy the vast majority of Irishmen and that it would be in the true interests of the Empire to concede such Home Rule to Ireland. Leading Colonial Statesmen, like General Smuts and Mr. Massey, have also emphasised the necessity of this step. Sir Horace Plunkett's appeal, therefore, to Ulstermen to recognise the reasonableness of the demand of the majority of their country and to remove the only stumbling block, that is, Ulster's own opposition, from the way to peaceful settlement of the Irish question, is as the "Times" says, both timely and justified, not to a large extent, as the journal says, but to the fullest extent. Ulster's opposition must appear to all impartial observers as being not only unreasonable but inspired by an unholy desire to dictate to the majority. The spectacle of British statesmen, who managed to carry to a triumphant end "the greatest war of freedom and righteousness," qualling before a small band of recalcitrant Ulstermen and failing to do justice to a whole nation, is extremely mediffying, indeed. Will Ulstermen realise the inevitability of Irish Home Rule and respond, like sensible and truly patriotic people, to appeals like those of Sir Horace Plunkett and General Smuts, to bury the hatchet and live in peace with the vast majority of their countrymen?

A Matter for Interpellation.

No less than 3,076 men and officers of the British Army were sentenced to death during the war. But, fortunately, only 343 sentences were actually carried out, 18 were hanged for cowardice and 266 executed for desertion. Lord Southborough, recently, drew the attention of the Lords to these sentences and moved for the appointment of a committee 'to enquire into the shell-shock from which many soldiers suffered during the war, and to review as far as possible Courts Martial sentences passed upon men for crimes when under the influence of these diseases.' The proposal of Lord Southborough was accepted by the Governments. What has been the state of affairs in the Indian army in this respect? Will not some member of the Imperial Legislative Council interpellete the Government on the matter and suggest the appointment of a similar committee?

The Spreading Infection.

The evils of extending the principles of communal representation, which the authors of the Montford Report foresaw but which they have been unable to prevent, are seen now in the clamour of all classes of people in this country for special representation for themselves. The non-Brahmins in Madras, the Marathas in Bombay, the Sikhs in the Punjab have all secured special representation. The Europeans and Anglo-Indians also have succeeded in securing similar recognition of their claims. Marwaris in Calcutta and the landlords will have separate representation. There have been claims for similar privileges put forword by Jain, Lingayat and Parsi leaders. It has to be acknowledged, however, to the credit of the last named community that their claim for special representation has been finally abandoned on purely patriotic grounds. The clamour for communal representation has not quite subsided yet in the country. The latest to join in it are the Gurkhas of Darjeeling and Sadhus or Sannyasis of Behar. The latter, who are professional mendicants, in demanding a separate electorate have advanced the queer plea that the educated classes have taken a dislike to the Sanyasi community and that the members now returned to the Councils have no knowledge of religion! Whether the Sadhus' claim is admitted or not, the prospect of a Sadhu one day figuring among the "honourable" cannot be lightly dismissed, for who knows a Sri Sankaracharyar may not succeed in pursuading his followers and admirers to return him to the Councils from any of the general constituencies!

Press Act in Mysore.

Few will deny that the Press Act in Mysore, since its inception, has proved an effective drag on the progress of independent journalism in that State. It was, indeed, an irony of fate that so staunch a lover of freedom as Mr. V. P. Madhav Rao should have, as Dewan, been responsible for the introduction of this reactionary piece of legislation, but he was, no doubt, in the same predicament as Lord Sinha, when he was called upon, in his official capacity, to defend the Indian Press Act. It was the evil example of British India that compelled the authorities in Mysore to resort to similar legislation with a view to keep in the good books of the Government of India. Beyond the desire to follow in the wake of officialdom in British India, there was no ground whatever for Mysore to go in for Press Act. It will be recalled that more than one journal in Mysore suspended publication at the time as a protest against the uncalled-for restrictions sought to be imposed. Ever since then the atmosphere in the State has proved uncongenial to honest and independent journalism and the authorities themselves are doubtless aware of this fact. Would the Mysore Durbar muster sufficient courage and independence of judgment to undo the wrong done to the press in the State and let it thrive in the healthy atmosphere of freedom? There is talk of a New Era dawning over the land. Why should not Mysore usher in the same by striking off the fetters placed on its press? The promise of the present Dewan that some modification of the existing law would be considered is not enough.

Grant Medical College.

Recently, on the recommendation of Lt.-Col. Carter, Dean of the Grant Medical College, and with the approval of the Surgeon-General, the Government of Bombay issued orders to the effect that students who fail three times at M.B., B.S., examination should be refused further education at the Grant Medical College. The reason given for this drastic step is that the College is overcrowded and that the places occupied by failed candidates could be filled better by fresh students. Government have also approved of the suggestion that, as a temporary measure, the number of students to be admitted into the first year training class should be limited to 150 and that the Dean should be authorised to select 100 of the best candidates from outside the College for training in the second year class, the rest that canno be admitted being left "to carry on their training in the other medical centres." Since there is only one centre of higher medical education in the Bombay Presidency, namely, the Grant Medical College itself, the reference to "other medical centres" to which the students are asked to go becomes meaningless, unless institutions outside the Presidency are meant thereby. The sudden decision to refuse admission to students who have failed thrice is not only hard on the students, but also rather arbitrary. Since there is only one medical college, the decision to limit the number of admissions affects the entire student community. Why was not the University consulted in this matter, having regard to the fact that the latter is the proper body to suggest measures to cope with the situation that has arisen?

Self-Help.

The wisdom of the adage, "Heaven helps those who help themselves" seems to have been realised by the clerical community of Bombay. They have been among the hardest hit by the prevailing scarcity of housing accommodation and the high prices. They were among the first to pray to Government to extend the operation of the Rent Act for a few years more and they have been active in urging that the various authorities concerned should hasten with their programme of housing the poor and middle population of Bombay. But we are glad to note that the clerks, not resting content with appealing to others for help, are putting their own shoulders to the wheel. Under the auspices of the Clerks' Union it is proposed to start a tenants' co-operative housing society and to approach Government for a plot of land from among the numerous plots which the latter are reserving for development. It is proposed to raise funds by way of shares and deposits and to build two types of tenements, one consisting of five rooms and the other of three rooms. The estimated cost of the first set will be Rs. 6,000, of which a tenant member will be obliged to pay only Rs. 2,000 or purchase 80 shares of Rs. 25 each. The three-roomed tenants will cost Rs. 3,000, of which the member's share will be Rs. 1,000. The monthly rents of both these types of tenements will be well within the means of the average Bombay clerk. We wish the Clerks' Union every success in its enterprise and hope that sufficient funds will be subscribed to enable a very large number of clerks to benefit by the scheme.

India and Olympic Games.

Thanks to the labours of the Indian Olympic Association arrangements are complete for sending a representative batch of six amateur athletes from this country to take part in the forthcoming international tournament at Antwerp. The batch will leave Bombay by s.s. Mantua on Saturday next in charge of Dr. A. H. Fyzee and an assistant. The question of finance has, unfortunately, been worrying the Association since the very beginning, owing to the apathy of the Indian public. Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 35,000 is the minimum amount of estimated expenses of the whole team up to the time of return to India and of this only Rs. 18,000 has so far been collected, including Rs. 6,000 donated by the Government of India. It is regrettable that the various Provincial Governments have failed to lend a helping hand to what is an all-India movement. The response of the public also has been disappointing and does little credit to their patriotism, and love of sport. There is still time for the public to come to the aid of the Association and enable the batch of athletes to be well supplied with the necessary funds.

NON-COOPERATION DECIDED UPON.

MR. GANDHI TO LEAD.

NOTICE TO THE VICEROY.

THE FOUR STAGES.

HISTORIC HINDU-MOSLEM DECISION.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, June 3.

It was a historic meeting of Hindus and Moslem that was held at Allahabad on the 1st and 2nd of June in connection with the consideration of the serious situation created by the Allied peace terms offered to Turkey which have created a feeling of profound sorrow and discontent among Moslems and the people of India and the adoption of non-co-operation as a practical remedy. It was in 1916 that the first joint Hindu-Moslem meeting was held at Allahabad without much fruitful result. It is now here that a great historic meeting which will live in the memory of coming generations for having inaugurated a movement which has received the unanimous support of Hindus and Moslems has been launched amid great enthusiasm and united Hindu-Moslem support. The national outlook in the year 1920 will pass down in Indian history as a remarkable one and here in Allahabad a decision has been taken which may, God willing, develop a new spirit of sacrifice and comradeship, indeed a new religion, which would cease to distinguish Hindu and Moslem to symbolise Prayag or Sangam.

Large Attendence.

In spite of short notice large numbers beyond expectation attended, hundreds of delegates having come invited from distant places in Madras and Bengal. Mr. Zahoor Ahmad's place was the rendevouez for the eager faithful Moslems gathered together from various parts of India in defence of Islam. Several Hindu leaders attended, most of them putting up at Pandit Motilal Nehru's residence where an informal meeting for discussion was held on the first day.

Among the distinguished visitors who attended the Joint Conference were Mahatma Gandhi, Mr. Shaukat Ali Mr. Chotani, President, Central Khalafat Committee, Maulana Abdul Bari, Mrs. Besant, Chaudhrani Sarala Devi, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Hakim Ajmal Khan, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Lala Lajpat Rai, Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru, Mr. Bipin Chander Pal, Maulana Hazrat Mohani, Maulvi Zafar Ali Khan, Dr. Ansari, Mr. Satyamurti, Haji Abdullah Hareen, Mr. Rajagopalchrya, Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, Mr. Sen, Mr. Chintamani, Lala Goverdhandas Dr. Kitchlew, the Hon. Mr. Fazlul Haq, the Hon. Mr. Raza Ali, Mr. Yakub Hasan, Mulvi Tajmahomed, Mr. Zahoor Ahmad, Mr. Jairamdass, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadass, Mr. Kidwai, Mr. Mohamed Hossain, Mr. Kamaluddin Ahamad, Jafari, Maulana Wilat Hoosein and others.

Messages of Sympathy.

Messages of sympathy were received from Dr. Satyapal, the Editor of the "Modern Review," Rai Bahadur Sultan Singh, Mr. Paranjpye, Maulana Abulkalam Azad, Mr. Naswani, Mr. Tilak, Mr. Mehta, Mr. Azad, Mr. Sadiq Hosain, Mr. Mahamed Sadiq, Mr. Krishnadesai, Mr. Ranganaker, Mr. Vijaragavachariar, Mr. Madhav Rao, Mr. George Joseph, Mr. Rama Iyengar, Mr. Ramasamy Iyengar, Mr. Natarajan, Sir Narayan Chandavarkar and others.

An informal meeting was held at Zahoor-ahmed's place on Tuesday in the morning under Mr. Chotani's presidentship where views were freely and frankly exchanged and the religious and political issues fully considered, Mahatama Gandhi being present.

THE CONFERENCE.

The Conference was held at 9 o'clock at night at the Railway Theatre when over three hundred gentlemen attended. Admission was by cards. The Conference began with a recitation from the Holy Quran by a Maulvi Azar Subhani and Mr. Mohamed Ali represented the religious Muslim side according to Quranic interpretation. They explained the former in Urdu and the latter in English. The exact theological issue. In view of the fact that the assault on Islam was political the Hindus who deeply sympathised were appealed to co-operate and suggest practical steps and support non-co-operation, called in Muslim theology Hayat-I-Azadi.

Hindu Sympathy.

Hindu leaders, Pandit Malaviya, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Dr. Sapru Mr. Satyamurti, Mr. Bipin Chander Pal, Mr. Rajagopalacharya, Lala Lajpat Rai and others who spoke, expressed deep sympathy with the Muslim claim. Some, however, differed as to the remedy suggested, some welcomed non-co-operation in principle but not at this moment, while some expressed doubt as to its success.

Mrs. Besant Opposition.

Mrs. Besant strongly opposed but deeply sympathised with the Moslems and said her press and the Theosophical Society would render every help they could to the Mussulmans.

Non-Cooperation.

The general feeling was strongly in favour of non-co-operation which was ultimately adopted in a solemn manner. On Wednesday the Conference met in the morning at eight dispersing at one o'clock when the Moslems were prepared to take up non-co-operation.

At night again, a meeting of the All-India Central Khilafat Committee was held at Mr. Zahoor Ahmad's place when only members took part in the discussion and voted, but delegates and visitors attended.

False Christianity vs Islam.

Mahatma Gandhi in a solemn speech which was listened to in perfect silence said he knew full well that the Moslems realised that non-co-operation was the only remedy now left to India. He wholeheartedly sympathised with them and was prepared to co-operate with them to get the peace terms revised. He was of opinion that the present was warfare between false Christanity and Islam. On the one side was strength of arms and on the other moral force. He wanted to win the war with moral force.

The four Stages.

The course that the movement of non-co-operation should pursue would be graduated in four stages and previously to working out the first of them, his Excellency the Viceroy should be approached and given notice of one month to see that the Turkish Peace terms were revised in conformity with Muslim demands and in case it was not done, to resign and join the movement of non-coperation. After a month first stage would be put into the operation. He suggested that a Committee consisting of members prepared to remain with him with full powers be appointed to work out the scheme whose decisions would be binding on all people. He disapproved of boycott as impracticable and suggested that Swadeshi should be adopted instead. He urged upon the people to avoid violence in any shape or from.

Suffer but Succeed.

Mr. Shaukat Ali said that the Moslem all over India were fully prepared to carry on non-co-operation under the guidance of Mahatma Gandhi and efforts would be made by Hindu and Moslem leaders to avoid violence. God had taught them patience and tolerance and they would suffer but make the movement successful.

Mr. Yakub Hasan also urged that the movement should be undertaken at once under the direction of Mahatma Gandhi.

(Message incomplete)

Messrs. Mackinnin Mackeenzie and Co., notify that s.s. Cape Polonio which is conveying civilian passengers from Bombay on the 8th instant, will proceed from Marseilles to Southampton and will terminate her voyage at that port.

INDIA IN COMMONS.

HUNTER REPORT TO BE DISCUSSED ON 10TH.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 2.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 4.

Replying in the House of Commons to Mr. Barnes, Mr. Bonar Law said that the Hunter Report would be discussed on June 10th.

In reply to Sir J. D. Rees, Mr. Harmsworth stated that the Indian force at Tabriz was small. The situation was in no way alarming and there had been no rising there recently.

Replying to Mr. Entwistle, Mr. Bonar Law regretted that it was impossible at present to forecast the date of signature of the Turkish peace treaty.

ACQUISITION OF INLAND WATERWAYS.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 2.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 4.

The Government has appointed a Committee to consider the question of acquisition of inland waterways by the Ministry of Transport with a view to their improvement and to consider the financial problems connected with them.

THE KING'S BIRTHDAY,

"THE TIMES" COMMENTS.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, June 3.
Recd. 2 p.m., June 4.

Commenting on the King's Birthday, "The Times" points out the momentous expansion of the idea of sovereignty in relation to the Empire. The King is King to each of his peoples as well as to all the peoples collectively. Thus the Prince of Wales in visiting the Dominions goes and is received not as the Heir-Apparent to the British Sovereign, but as the Heir-Apparent to their own Sovereign.

INTER-ALLIED HOUSING AND TOWN-PLANNING CONGRESS.

ITS OBJECTS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 2.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 4.

An Inter-Allied Housing and Town Planning Congress at which twenty countries are represented met in the Central Hall, Westminster to-day under the presidency of Doctor Addison. The object of the Congress is to discuss the post-war housing and town planning policies of various Governments particularly with reference to the new legislation and finance and also adoption of housing programmes with a view to establishing comprehensive and adequate housing provision within the next twenty years.

AWARDS FOR MERITORIOUS SERVICES.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, June 2.
Recd. 2 p.m., June 4.

The "London Gazette" announces that the O.B.E. has been conferred upon Mr. C. E. Capito, Fields-Manager of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company; Mr. H. W. Titewell of Messrs. Lynch, Mesopotamia; Mr. C. Wills of Messrs. Gray Mackenzie, Mesopotamia; and Mr. A. W. Tod for services in connection with the defence of Kutelamara.

The M.B.E. has been awarded to Mr. T. Dexter for services in connection with the defence of Kutelamara, and Mrs. E. E. McMurray for services in Persia.

S. S. WEST CHATALA.

CARGO OF COAL ON FIRE AT SUEZ.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 3.
Recd. 1-35 p.m., June 4.

Port Said.—The American steamer, West Chatala, has arrived at Suez from Calcutta with the cargo of coal on fire necessitating a small discharge.

KRASSIN NEGOTIATIONS

HOW THEY ARE TO BE CONDUCTED.

PREMIER DENIES FRENCH PERTURBATION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 3.
Recd. 6 p.m. June 4.

Replying to Col. Gretton, in the House of Commons with regard to a conversation with Krassin, Mr. Lloyd George recalled that the Supreme Council at San Remo, on April 26th, decided that the Allied representatives should meet Krassin and other Russian trade delegates except Litvinoff, in London, as soon as possible. The Premier stated that Krassin, besides heading a delegation representating a Russian co-operative organisations was also a Soviet Government Minister and, therefore, doubtless acted in the name and under the authority of the Soviet Government.

KERASIN NOT A GERMAN.

Replying to Mr. Charles Palmer, Mr. Lloyd George said he did not think that Krassin was originally a German agent. He was associated with a German electrical firm, but he was Russian.

Replying to Col. Gretton, Mr. Lloyd George said, Government wanted to clear away certain questions before they undertook negotiations, for example, the question of prisoners. Government also wanted guarantees that the British interests in the East, or at home, should not be attacked while the negotiations were proceeding. After these questions had been cleared up, negotiations with regard to trade would be conducted by representatives of all governments. Representatives of the French and Italian Governments were in London, and were prepared to proceed with negotiations.

"FOMENTING TROUBLE BETWEEN FRIENDLY COUNTRIES."

Replying to Mr. Palmer, the Premier said he was not aware that there was great perturbation in France (Cheers.) The mere fact that certain French newspapers were trying to foment trouble between two friendly allied countries, whose friendliness was essential to the interests of the world, did not prove French perturbation.

TRADE RELATIONS BATWEEN BRITAIN AND RUSSIA.

RELEASE OF BRITISH PRISONERS A PRELIMINARY ESSENTIAL.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 3.
Recd. 6 p.m. June 4.

In the House Commons, at question-time, Mr. Lloyd George stated that an undertaking to release all British prisoners in Soviet Russia was and essential preliminary to the renewal of trade relations with Russia.

REPORT OF REVOLUTIONARY TROOPS NEAR BERLIN.

OFFICIALLY DENIED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 3.
Recd. 1-35 p.m., June 4.

Berlin.—The sensational report which appeared in the "Berliner Tageblatt" to the effect that the revolutionary troops had assembled in the neighbourhood of Berlin, is officially denied.

ANGLO-JAPANESE TREATY.

TO BE AUTOMATICALLY EXTENDED FOR ANOTHER YEAR.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 3.
Recd. 1-35 p.m., June 4.

It is foreshadowed that the Anglo Japanese treaty will be automatically extended for another year owing to there being insufficient time before July to negotiate its revision necessitated by the elimination of German influences in the Far East.

CAPT. FRYATT'S SHIP.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 3.
Recd. 1-35 p.m., June 4.

Captain Fryatt's ship will be offered for sale by auction in London on June 24th. Only British subjects will be allowed to bid.

HUNGARIAN PEACE TREATY.

TO BE SIGNED BY DAMARD AND LAZAR.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 3.
Recd. 1-35 p.m., June 4.

Budapest.—Damard, Minister of Public Welfare and the diplomatist, Lazar, are *en route* for Paris to sign the Hungarian Treaty.

THE PUNJAB TRAGEDY.

RECALL LORD CHELMSFORD.

IMPEACH O'DWYER.

PETITION TO BE MADE TO PARLIAMENT.

CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S CABLE TO MR. PATEL.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, June 4.

The following cable has been sent to to the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, Joint General Secretary, All-India Congress Committee, now on deputation to England:—"Congress Committee meeting Benares 30th and 31st May appointed a sub-committee to draft a petition to Parliament about the Punjab tragedy, demanding proceedings against Sir Michael O'Dwyer by impeachment or otherwise. British Committee and yourself are authorised to move immediately British Parliament and public secure full justice in this matter. Requesting Parliament place before His Majesty's courts, General Dyer, Colonel Johnson, Colonel O'Brien and Mr. Bosworth Smith. Urging Rowlatt Act repeal, Viceroy's recall, prosecution of Sriram Sud and Saheb Khan and demanding local enquiry into minor officials' corrupt practices mentioned in Congress Committee report. Comittee indignantly protests against Secretary of State's policy and attitude on the Punjab affairs as disclosed in his despatch on the Hunter Report and against His Majesty's Government accepting the Hunter Committee majority's principal recommendations and disposing of grave and vital issues of the Punjab tragedy without giving opportunity for public criticism or Parliamentary debate. Committee considers Indian and Punjab Governments grievously erred in proclaiming martial law after disturbances were quelled, allowing it to be inhumanly administered and continuing it altogether too long. Committee opines Satyagraha was not responsible for the disturbances. On the contrary Satyagraha restrained people from excesses.

In view of unjust Turkish terms His Majesty's Government's action on Punjab atrocities and Government policy on Reforms Rules, Congress special sessions being convened Calcutta before 15th September to consider non-co-operation or other suitable course.

Various Provincial Committees asked to cable direct to yourself representations regarding reform rules.

Please, yourself and British Committee, take all necessary action on foregoing matters and publish this cable in "India," "Daily Herald" and other papers.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, June 4.

The Khilafat Conference has decided on non-cooperation to be put into force after notice to the Viceroy of one month.

INTER-ALLIED ECONOMIC COUNCIL.

M. AVENOL: TO GO TO LONDON.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 3.
Recd. 1-35 p.m., June 4.

Paris.—M. Millerand has instructed M. Avenol, French representative on the Inter-Allied Economic Council, to proceed to London in connection with the economic negotiations with Krassin.

PRINCE OF WALES IN VICTORIA.

TOURING PASTORAL AND DAIRY FARMING DISTRICTS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 3.
Recd. 1-35 p.m., June 4.

Camperdown (Victoria), June 1.—The Prince is touring the pastoral and dairy farming districts of Western Victoria and has been enthusiastically greeted by the country folk.

RAIPUR DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

(From a Correspondent.)

RAIPUR, June 3.

The Raipur District Conference is to be held on the 12th and 13th instant. Moulana Shaukat Ali has consented to preside. A strong reception committee with Mr. Madavarao Deshmukh, pleader, as chairman has been formed. Several working committees have began work in right earnest. Preparations for the Conference are in progress. Educative and propaganda work in connection with the New Reforms is being more and more organised. Messrs. Sapri and Ramdayal Tiwari addressed a large meeting this evening in the Anand Samaj Library Maidan.

KHILAFAT.

NIZAM'S LATEST FIRMEN.

(Associated Press.)

SECUNDERABAD, June 4.

The following is the latest Ferman issued by his Exalted Highness the Nizam in connection with the Khilafat question:—

On a careful consideration of an Arzdasht submitted by the Sadr-i-Azam and submission personally made by him in connection with the holding of public meetings with reference to the Khilafat question in my dominions, I issued my Fermans dated the 29th of Shaban-ul-Meazzam and the 11th of Ramzan-ul-Mubarak 1338, Hijri. In continuation of the orders then passed the Sadr-i-Azam is directed to take all necessary measures for their due and proper enforcement. In all emergent cases in this connection he is also hereby authorised to pass orders and take action on his own responsibility with or without reference to the Executive Council to enforce obedience to my aforesaid fermans but it shall be incumbent upon him to present an Arzadasht to me without any unnecessary loss of time giving full particulars of such cases and the reasons for the orders passed or action taken which shall continue to remain in force unless modified or cancelled by me.

CABLE ITEMS.

London, June 2.—Sirdar Charanjit Singh of Kapurthala has arrived in London from Paris.

The Yuvaraj of Mysore has arrived in London from India.

BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

JUSTICE SHAH KNIGHTED.

C. I. E. TO MR. COWASJI JEHANGIR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 4.

The following Birthday honours are gazetted:—

K. C. S. I.

The Hon. Sir George Barnes, Ordinary Member, Governor-General's Executive Council; Colonel Nawab Muhammad Nasrulla Khan, Heir-Apparent, Bhopal State.

C. S. I.

The Hon. Mr. C. F. Payne I.C.S., Chairman, Calcutta, Corporation; the Hon. Mr J. S. Dieu, I.C.S., Bombay, the Hon. Mr. W. J. J. Howley, Chief Engineer Madras; Mr. B. P. Standen I.C.S., Commissier, Central Provinces; Mr. J. L Maffey, I.C.S., Political Department.

K. C. I. E.

The Hon. Mr. J. G. Cumming, I.C.S., Bengal; the Hon. Mr. H. J. Maynard, I.C.S., Punjab; H H. the Nawab of Palanpur (Bombay).

C. I. E.

The Hon. Mr. P. Harrison, I.C.S., United Provinces; Mr. W. C. Renouf, I.C.S., Punjab; the Hon. Mr. Abdul Majid, Legal Remembrancer, Assam; the Hon. Mr. Sorabji Bezonji Mehta, Empress Mills, Nagpur; Lieut.-Col. R. Verney, Military Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy; Mr. E. C. S. Shuttleworth, Commissioner of Police, Rangoon; Lieut.-Col. C. R. A. Bond, late Indian Staff Corps; Mr. J. Reid I.C.S., Bihar and Orissa; Mr. W. P. Cowie, I.C.S., Private Secretary to the Governor of Bombay; Mr. C. W. E. Cotton, I.C.S., Calcutta Customs; Mr. C. M. Hutchinson, Imperial Agricultural Bacteriogist; Major F. H. Humphreys I.A., Political Agent Khyber; Major F. W. Gerrard, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Basrah; Mr. R. S. Pearson, Research Institute, Dehra Dun; Raja Sifat Bahadur, Governor of Yasin (Kashmir); Khan Bahadur Muhammad Habibulla, ex-Member, Executive Council, Madras; Mr. C. T. Allen, Allen and Company, Cawnpore; Mr. C. B. Labouche, Manager, Jodhpur-Bikaneer Railway; Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, President, Bombay Municipality; Mr. A. K. Maitra President, Verendra Research Society Rajashahi, Bengal.

KNIGHTHOOD.

The Hon. Mr. Lallbhai Asharam Shah, Judge, High Court, Bombay; the Hon. Mr. W. E. Crum, Messrs. Graham and Co., Calcutta; Mr. T. R. J. Ward, Inspector-General of Irrigation, Punjab; the Hon. Mr. Abdul Karim Abdul Sakur Jamal, Merchant, Bombay; the Hon. Diwan Bahadur P. Theyagaraya Chettiar, President Corporation of Madras; Colonel H. E. Banatwala I.M.S., (retired) Assam; Dr. H. H. Hayden, Director, Geological Survey of India.

I. S. O.

Mr. A. Miller, Clerk, India Office Library; Mr. W. E. Mitchel, Superintendent, Central Jail, Vellore (Madras); the Diwan Bahadur P. Parankusan Naidu, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Madras; Mr. E. E. Thomas, Superintendent, Central Jail, Nagpur, Pandit Brij Mohan Lal, E.A.C., Merwara (Ajmer-Merwara); Lieut. J. W. Fairley, Civil Commissioner's Office Baghdad; Rai Bahadur P. K. Basu, Registrar, Reforms Office; Mr. J. L. Devine, Nagpur; Rai Sahib M. N. Bhattcharji, Personal Assistant to the Surgeon to the Governor of Bengal; Mr. R. A. Matthews Provincial Civil Secretariat, Punjab; Khan Bahadur Ghulam Yasin Ghulam Mustapha Director, Pritchard Salt Works, Kharaghoda (Bombay).

KAISAR-I-HIND GOLD MEDAL.

The Hon. Diwan Bahadur T. Desika Achariyar, President, Trichinpoly District Board (Madras); Miss M. V. Webb, Lady Superintendent, Dufferin Hospital, Calcutta; S. R. Moolgavkar, Principal Medical Officer, Bikaner; D. H. Mehta, Medica Officer, Patao Hospital, Baroda; Revd. Father Matthews, Belgian Mission School, Dalwal (Punjab); Revd. J. Moneel Missionary, Church of Scotland, Seoni (C.P.), Revd. Mother S. C. Plamonden, in St. Joseph's Leper Asyylum, Burma; Mr. G. K. Deodhar, Bombay; Mrs. Olive Monahan, Madras; Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai, Ahmedabad.

KAISAR-I-MIND SILVER MEDAL.

Rai Bahadur Sundar Singh, Civil Surgeon, Monywa (Burma); Mr. E. Winckler, Principal, Raja's College, Parlakimedi (Madras); Revd. H. H. Strutton, Manager, Criminal Tribes Settlement, Sholapur (Bombay); Mrs. A. Wilkinson, Head Mistress, Punjab Mayo Orphanage, Simla; Miss A. Alfred, Assistant-Surgeon, Mciver Female Dispensary, Sibi (Baluchistan); Miss Sundri Singh Misra, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Nainital; Bhai Lehna Singh, Sub-Assistant-Surgeon, Samundri, Dispensary, Lyallpur (Punjab); R.S.S., Lakshmi Ammal Superintendent, Widow's Hostel, Madras; Khan Sahib M. N. Mehta, Bombay; Mr. E .A. Pearson, Merchant, Bombay; Miss K. Valpy, Zenana Missionary Society, Bengal; Mr. H. C. A. Talcherkar, Bombay Miss S. Harris, Wesleyan Mission Medak (Hyderabad Deccan); Baldeo Das Birlia Merchant, Bihar and Orissa; Mother I Moore, Presentation Convent, Madras; Mrs. A. V. Jones, Cherrapunji (Assam); Miss J. M. Small, Missionary, Nagpur Miss E. Posuett, Wesleyan Mission, Medak (Hyderabad Deccan).

MAHARAJADHIRAJA (heriditary distinction)

Sir Rameshawar Singh Bahadur, of Durbhanga.

MAHARAJA (personal distinction).

Maharajkumar Jagadish Nath Roy of Dinajpur.

NAWAB (Personal Distinction).

Khan Bahadur Shaikh Abdul Chaffar of Shaikhpura, United Provinces; Khan Bahadur Arbad Mohammad Azam Khan of Kotla, N. W. F. Province.

RAJA BAHADUR (personal distinction).

Raja Partak Bahadur Singh of Qila Partabgarh, United Provinces.

RAJA (personal distinction).

Rai Amarpal Singh, aluqdar of Adharganj, Partabgarh District, United Provinces; Thakur Sripal Singh, Sitapur District, United Provinces; Hon'ble Kumar Shivanandan Pershad Singh, Monghyr (Behar).

RANI (personal distinction).

Thakurain Prithipal Kunwar of Sitapur District, United Provinces.

Mahamahopadhyaya (personal distinction):—Pandit Jagannath Misra, Ravenshaw College, Cuttack, Orissa.

Shams-ul-Ulama (personal distinction):—Maulana Maulvi Muhammad Abdur Rahaman, Agent to the Prince of Arcot.

Diwan Bahadur (personal distinction):—Mr. P. N. Lakshmanan, Durbar Physician, Travancore State; Mr. R. Sundrachari, Chief Auditor, Dadar (Bombay).

Sardar Bahadur (personal distinction):—Bhai Hukum Singh, Jailor, Lahore; Hakim Singh, Honorary Magistrate, Janjwar, Amritsar District; Sheo Naryan Singh Moron, Jullundur District; Subedar Bishen Singh, Burma Military Police; Sardar Asaduella Khan, Chief of Raisani Tribe, Baluchistan.

KHAN BAHADUR.

His Excellency the Viceroy is pleased to confer the title of Khan Bahadur upon the Hon. Abdullah Hajee Qasim Sahib, Landholder and Merchant, South Kanara District, Madras; Haji Hakim Muhammad Abdul Aziz Sahib, Merchant, Madras; Jam Sadho Khan, Zamindar and Bench Magistrate, Taluka Sangnoro, Sind; Abdul Rasul Khan, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Bombay Presidency; Cooverji Rustamji Avari, Senior Assistant Surgeon, Bombay Presidency; Darashah Hormusji Baria, Chief Medical Officer, Dhrangadhra State; Saiyid Muhammad Bin Hasan Al Hazimal Kadi of Aden; Vazir Hidayat of Bodwad, East Khandesh District, Bombay; Muhammad Hasan, Lecturer in Arabic, Presidency College, Calcutta; Maulvi Afzal Ur Rahman, Deputy Magistrate, Bengal; Maulvi Muhammad Khalil Ur Rahman Khan, Khikampur, United Provinces; Saiyd Zain Ud Din, Deputy Collector, United Provinces; Chaudhri Rashid Ud Din Ashraf, Talukdar of Paisar Karkha, (United Provinces); Shaikh Aminuddin Haidar, Shaikhupur, United Provinces; Ahmad Khan, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Punjab; Abdul Ghani, Inspector of Police, Punjab; Sardar Paind Khan, Fozdar, Dera Ghazi Khan District, Punjab; the Hon. Mr. Saiyid Muhammad Naim, Barrister, Bihar and Orissa; Maulavi Saiyid Hasan, Civil Assistant Surgeon, Temple Medical School, Patna; Haji Karam Elahi, Merchant, Peshawar; Sardar Bahawal Khan Santakzai Brahui, Baluchistan; Khan Sahib Haji Muhammad Abdul Raoof Khan, Home Secretary, Bhopal State; Khan Sahib Enayat Hussain, Dewan of Narsingarh State (Central India); Mr. Kaus Rustomji, Home Member, State Council, Bikaner; Abdul Alim, Extra Assistant Resident, Kerman, Persia; Hasrat Shah, Deputy Assistant, Political Officer, Baghdad; Subadar Major Ali Nazar, Khorasan Ievy Corps; Taj Mohammad Khan of Badrashi, Contractor, Supply and Transport Corps, Nowshera; Honorary Captain Khan Sahib Ali Haider, Khan, late of the 38th Horse; Munsoor Ali Khan, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

SARDAR SAHIB.

H. E. the Viceroy is pleased to confer the title of Sardar Sahib upon Bhai Gopal Singh Inspector of Police, Punjab; Munshi Mahtab Singh, Tahsildar, Punjab; Sardar Suchet Singh, Superintendent of Police, Kapurthala State; Risaldar Major Sardar Harnam Singh of Atari, Amritsar District; Subadar Major Sardar Gurdit Singh, retired Honorary Magistrate, Dhotian (Amritsar District); Sardar Dharm Singh of Usman, (Amritsar District); Risaldar Sardar Basant Singh, retired Howshera, Panuwan, (Amritsar District); Malik Mohan Singh, Ahluwalia, (Rawalpindi); Sardar Basant Singh, Pleader, Jullundur City; Jemadar Veryam Singh, Shanghai Police Force; Gurditt Singh, Overseer, Military Works Services, Quetta; Risaldar Harnam Singh, Railway Market, Superintendent Khargpur, (Bengal).

KHAN SAHEB.

H. E. the Viceroy is pleased to confer the title of Khan Sahib upon Syed Alavi Bin Ali Hamid Thangal Sahib of Quilandi, President, Civil Bench Court, Pantalayini, (Malabar District); Muhammad Kalim-Ul-Lah Sahib Chida, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Madras City; Jehangir Dhanjibhoy Buxy, Deputy Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Bombay Presidency; Serai Ghulam Mahomed of Khairpur, Juso (Larkana District, Sindh); Shapurji Dinshaw Variawa, Inspector of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, Poona; M. Aziz Ahmed, temporary Sub-Engineer, Bombay Presidency; Serai Haji Imam Baksh, Zamindar and Special Magistrate, Jafoi Taluka (Morol Sind); Mahomed Ramzan Khan Imanat Khan, Sub-Inspector of Police, Central Police Training School, Nasik (Bombay); Sorabjee Pallonjee Patel of Messrs. Pallonji Dinshaw and Co., Aden, Muhammad Yusuf, Inspector of Police, Intelligence Branch; Maulvi Tabibur Rahman, Deputy Magistrate and Collector, Bengal; Maulvi Qu Equrban Ullah, Disfrict Registrar, Mymensingh (Bengal); Maulvi Abdul Jalil Khan, Deputy Magistrate and Collector, Bengal; Maulvi Farid-udiDin Ahmad, Deputy Collector, United Provinces; Saiyid Muhammad Ismail, Secretary, District Board, Hamirpur, (United Provinces); Munshi Tasawwar Husain, Inspector of Police, (United Provinces); Shifa Ul Mu'k Hakim Muhammad Abdur Rashid, United Provinces; M. Muhammad Imdad Ullah Munsarim, District Judge's Court, Moradabad; Maulvi Hamid Ullah, Honorary Magistrate, Gorakhpur; Shaikh Muhammad Husain, Almora; Shaikh Abdul Rashid, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Punjab; Sardar Abdul Ghafar Khan, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Punjab; Amir Khan Kharrai Zaildar, Lyallpur District; Sardar Karim Dad Khan Khetran of Dera Ghazi Khan; Khan Fazal Khan, Sub-Engineer, Public Works Department, Punjab; Munshi Ghulam Kadir Khan, Tahsildar, Multan (Punjab); Munshi Ghulam Bari, Pleader, Vice-President, Lyallpur Municipal Committee (Punjab); Sayed Faizul Hassan Shah, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Punjab; Malik Muhammad Muzaffar Khan Tiwana of Muzaffarabad, (Shahpur District, Punjab; Khawaja Muhammad Abdul Majid Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Punjab; Shaikh Abdul Majid, Honorary Magistrate, Ambala Cantonment; Haji Nizam ud Din, Amritsar; Munshi Muhammad Sharif, Officiating Civil Surgeon, Punjab; Malik Allah Ray Khan, Extra Assistant Conservator of Foreste, Punjab; Jemadar Wali Muhammad Khan Kalanaur, Sub-Registrar, Rohtak (Punjab); Risaldar Muhamma dIsmail Khan, Honorary Magistrate, Jhajjar (Rohtak District, Punjab); Mehr Jalal Din Zaildar Karian, Ferozepore District, (Punjab); Mulavi Gazi Saiyid Muhammad Alim Ud Din, Inspector, Gaya (Bihar and Orissa) Mahomed Yusuf Khandia Assistant Inspector of Schools, Burma; Mir Turab Ali Khan Jaghirdar, Amraoti (Berar); Sardar Asadullah Khan, Gandapur of Kulachi, (North West Frontier Provinces); Zafar Khan, District Judge, Bannu (North West Frontier Province); Muhammad Hayat Kha Inspector of Police, (North West Frontier); Mahmud Khan Saddozat, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Lower Zhob, Fort Sandeman, (Baluchistan, Muhammad Fazl Memon, Contractor, Aurangabad Cantonment, Hyderabad Deccan); Sayyed Abdul Haq, Veterinary Assistant, Ajmere; Fazl-i-Klahi, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, lately in charge of the dispensary, British Consulate General, Kashgar, Allah Baksh, Mesopotamian Administrative Staff, Mirza Mahmud Khan, Agency Clerk, Dizfu (Persia); Jafar Quli Khan Qizilbash Kermanshah; Haidar Quli Khan, Qizilbash, Kermanshah; Haidar Quli Khan Qizilbash, Permanshah; Haji Ahmad Khwaja, Merchant Agent to H. H. Sultan of Masqat and Oman, Persian Gulf; Muhammad Shafi, Mesopotamian Administrative Staff; Faizullah, Head of Ladakhi Community at Lhasa, Tibet; Barkat Ali Shaikh, Assistant, Office of the Director-General, Indian Medical Service; Sher Khan, 1st Grade Sub-Inspector, Indian Telegraph Department; Nabi Baksh, Indian Postal Department; 3th Division, Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force; Phirosha Muncherji Baliwala, Inspector, Postal Department; Ardeshir Pestonji Talati, Superintendent Basrah Law Courts, Manek Shah Pestonji Mehta, Registrar Court of Small Causes, Basrah; Nur Mohamed, Civil Assistant Surgeon Basrah; Nizam Ud Din, Political Department Mesopotamia; Mian Umar Hayat, Political Department, Mesopotamia, Saiyid Abdul Kadir Moulvi, Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Indian Medical Department, Sheikh Abdul Majid, Honorary Magistrate, Ambala Cantonment; Temporary Jamadar Sheikh Abdul Rahman Civil Transport, Kohat; Abdul Jubber, Upper Subordinate, Burma Railways; Mr. Nanabhoy Cursetjee, Head Foreman, Great Indian Peninsula Rail way; Mr. Dennis Shaw Cama, Sub-Divisional officer in charge Engineering Workshops, Arkonam M. and S. M. Railwy; Mr. Dhunjeebhai Sorabjee Contractor, Abu Road, Rajputana, Merwanji Edulji Mistri Tresurer, General Post Office, Bombay; Khalifa Fazal Hussain, Personal Assistant to the Postmaster General, Punjab; Limjibhai Mermanji Engineer, Sub-Storekeeper, Board of Industries and Munitions, Bombay; Munshi Ghulam Mohiud Din office of the Military Secretary to His Excellency Viceroy.

RAI BAHADUR.

H. E. the Viceroy is pleased to confer the title of Rai Bahadur upon Debendra Nath Mallik of Calcutta; Baidya Nath Ghatak, District Judge, (retired), Bengal; Hem Chandra Sarkar, Officiating Civil Surgeon, Birbhum, Bengal; Ram Protap Chamaria, Merchant, Narayanganj, Dacca; Satyendra Nath Sen, Editor "Indian Mirror," Calcutta; Suresh Chandra Basu, Deputy Magistrate and Collector, Bengal; Surendra Nath Sinha, Personal Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal; Lalit Mohan Sen, Superintendent of Excise, Bengal; Kamini Kumar Mukerji, Subordinate Judge (retired), Bengal; Tara Prosanna Mukharji, Vice-Chairman, District Board, Burdwan, Bengal; Sheo Narayan Amroha, Moradabad District, United Provinces; Kunwar Dilipat Shah, Khairigarh, United Provinces; Abhainandan Prasad, Gorakhpur, United Provinces; Kunwar Chheda Singh, Manager, Kanhman Estate, United Provinces; Lala Duni Chand of Messrs. Duni Chand Durga Das, Piece goods Merchants, Amritsar, Punjab; Lal Brij Lal Puri, Pleader, Sargodha (Punjab); Satish Chandra Sen, Deputy Commissioner of Excise and Salt, Bihar and Orissa; Edal Singh, Zamindar Ranibigha Asthawan, Bihar and Orissa; Ramsumran Prashad, Zamindar and Banker of Ulao, Bihar and Orissa; Subadar Major Hitman Ray, 4th Battalion Assam Rifles; Srijut Kakshmi Prasad Chaliha, officiating Civil Surgeon, Naga Hills, Assam; Lala Beli Ram, Public Prosecutor, Dora Ismail Khan; Tirath Ram Shah, Khatri of Nawashahr, N. W. F. Provinces; Pandit Manmohan Lal Langar Motamid, Darbar and Residency Vakil, Kashmir; Chaudhri Brij Lal, Chief Storekeeper, Meerut, United Provinces; Chaudhur yNihal Singh, Railway Contractor Delhi; Lala Sunder Das Chopra, Municipal Commissioner and Government Contractor, 4th Quetta Division; Goial Chandra Ghosh, Assistant Accounts Officer, Office of the Accountant-General, Bihar and Orissa; Mr. Gopal Chadra Sen, Personal Assistant to the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, Calcutta.

RAO BAHADUR.

H. E. the Viceroy is pleased to confer the title of *Rao Bahadur* upon Hon. Rao Sahib T. Namberumal Chetti Garu, contractor, Madras; Amancherla Subba Krishna Rao Pantulu, Chairman, Municipal Council, Nellore (Madras); R. E. Sekhara Menon, Vakil, Municipal Malabar District, Madras; S. Bhaskara Ayyar, Under-Secretary to Gogernment, Pubic Works Department, Madras; Sabhapati Ratnavelu Chettiar, Dubash, Messrs. Best and Co., Madras; Velu Pillai Masilamani Pillai, Official Receiver, High Court, Madras, Sham Rao Dinanath Mankar, Senior Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bombay; Anandrao Waman Shete, J.P., Honorary Presidency Magistrate, Bombay; Harjivan Bhavan Koak Karbhari of Rajkot State; Narayan Vishvanath Trivedi, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Kaira; Bombay Presidency; Rijhumal Taurmal Thadani, Honorary Assistant Engineer, Bombay Presidency; Biji Bahadur Raghubir Singh, Manora, Jhansi District; Pudupakkam Thoy Manuswamy Pillay, officiating Civil Surgeon, Burma; Gulab Jago Singh, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Nagpur; Mr. Damodar Vinayak Kirtane, Barrister, Chief Justice, Indore State; Maneklal Chunilal Hora, Indian Assistant to the Resident, Baroda; Krishna Sastri, Assistant to the Archaeological Superintendent, Souhern Circle; Sethurama Rau, Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India; Vinayak Rao, Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India.

RAI SAHIB.

H. E. the Viceroy is pleased to confer the title of Rai Sahib upon Mahendra Nath Gupta, Deputy Magistrate and Collector, Benga; Nalini Nath Mazumdar, Inspector of Police, Special Branch, Calcutta, Binode Lal Ghose, Pleader, Madaripur, (Faridpur Bengal); Surendra Nath Ghosh, Head Assistant, General Department, Bengal Secretariat; Surendra Nath Biswar, Pleader, Madaripur, (Faridpur, Bengal); Rishi Kumar Biswas, Sub-Overseer, Public Works Department, Bengal; Ram Narayan Lal, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, United Provinces; Bhagwan Prasad, Supervisor, Public Works Department, United Provinces; Sahu Ganeshi Lal, Honorary Magistrate, Bijnor (U. P.), Shib Lal Sah, Contractor, Naini Tal; Har Prasad Singh, Inspector of Police, U. P.; Sheo Lal Varma, Fatehpur, U. P.; Durga Dat Pant, Preacher, All-India Sanatan Dharama, Kashipur, Naini Tal; Goshain Ram Puri, Benares; Wali Ram, Tahsildar, Lyallpur; Bahadur Chand, Station Master North-Western Railway, Jullundur City; Durga Das Magistrate, Kapurthala State; Shiv Ram Kashh Kashyap, Professor of Botany, Government College, Lahore; Raghobar Sahai, Tahsildar, Punjab; Chaudhuri Kesar Ram, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Punjab; Charanjit Lal Sethi, P. W. D. Contractor, Lahore; Maya Bhan, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Punjab; Chajju Ram, Honorary Magistrate, Jullundur; Kundan Lal Aggarwal, Vakil, High Court, Hoshiarpur; Khushi Ram, Banker, Chhapar, Jind State; Sardar Ragbir Chand Postmaster-General, Patiala State, Ambika Charan Banarji, Government Pleader, Monghyr; Anirudha Patel, M.B.E., Superintendent of Nayagarh State, Orissa Feudatory States; Krishna Chandra Nanda, Manager, Darpan Wards Estate, Cuttack; Panindra Nath Mukharji, Deputy Collector, Bihar and Orissa; Dwarka Das Bhartia Shahibganj, Santal Parganas; Ram Asis Singh, Inspector of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, Patna; Anandi Prashad Sinha, B.L., Pleader, Bihar; Sunder Singh, Sub-Assistant Surgeon Burma; Laiq Singh, Extra Conservator of Forests, Damos, Central Provinces; Lala Shankar Jha, Vice-Principal of Training College, Jubbulpore; Chunni Lal, Assistant Settlement Officer, Chhindwara; Ralia Ram, Sub-Engineer, Jubbulpore; Srijut Narayan Chandra Bara, Nakachari, Assam; Jay Nath Nandi Majumdar, Habiganj, Assam; Srijut Kamala Kanta Barua, Personal Assistant to Director of Public Instruction, Assam; Lala Shankar Das, head clerk, Civil Surgeons Office, Peshawar; Hotechand, Treasury Officer, Quetta; Seth Tulsi Ram Nagori, Residency Treasurer, Gwalior; Sethkundan Mal, merchant, Beawari Lala Dhanoat Rai, Customs Nazim, Tonk State, Rajputana; Dina Nath Sharma, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Aiwar State; Seth Mina Mal Somani Dhuliawala, honorary magistrate, Delhi; Lala Sunder Lal, Khazanchi, Bank of Bengal, Delhi; Lacnmi Narain Sharma Private Secretary to Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir; Puviah Muttanan, Suptendent, Basrah Tapu Surveys, Mesopotamia; Lala Kahan Chand, head clerk, Office of Inspecting Officer Kashmir Imperial Service Artillery, Babu Sahib Ram Datt, Head Clerk, Office of Inspecting Officer, Rajputana, Imperia Service Cavalry and Transport; Pundit Shiv Sahai Inspector of Police, Port Blair; Soya Chandra Banerjee, Clerk Home Department, Government of India; Lala Ishwar Das Johar, Assistant, Foreign and Political Department, Government of India, Babu Suresh Chandra Banerjee, librarian, Foreign and Political Department, Government of India; Moti Ram, Deputy Postmaster, Indian Postal Department, Mesopotamia; Kanshi Ram, Postal Department, Mesopotamia, Ram Chandra Brijmal, Inspector Indian Department; Subadar Jaswant Singh, Indian Ordnance Department, Mesopotamia Force; Chandra Chowdhury, Deputy Postmaster, Mesopotamia; Mulk Raj Soi, Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, Mesopotamia; Harkishen Das, Contractor, Military Works Services, Phagwara, Kapurthala State; Pandit Bala Datt, Head Clerk, 1st Sappers and Miners; Bishun Das Sawhney, SubAssistant-Surgeon, Indian Medical Department, Ashutosh Bhattacharya, Assistant, Finance Department, Government of India;

Lala Lahauri Lal, Assistant Accounts Officer, Office of the Accountant-General, United Provinces, Pandit Labhu Ram, Accountant, Military Works Services, Newshera District; Ram Chandra Mukerji, Assistant Audit Officer, Office of the Chief Auditor, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway; Mr. Khazan Singh, Deputy Examiner, Office of Controller of Military Accounts, Lahore; Devi Dyal, Deputy Examiner, Office of Field Controller of Military Accounts, Poona; Janaki Prasad Dutta, Assistant Controller of War Accounts Calcutta; Purno Chunder Dey, Assistant Department of Revenue and Agriculture, Government of India; Pandit Shiv Charan Lal, office Superintendent Agents office North-Western Railway; Ram Kishem, Executive Engineer, Oudh and Rohilkhanr Railway; Pundit Iqbal Nath Base Postmaster, Peshwar; Jogesh Chandra Banerjee, Personal Assistant to Deputy Postmaster-General, Railway Mail Service, Eastern Circle, Fanindra Nath Gupta, Merchant, Calcutta.

RAO SAHIB.

H. E. the Viceroy is pleased to confer the title of Rao Sahib upon A. Appaswami Pillai, Landowner, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly; C. T. Alwar Chett, Timber Merchant, Madras; Seshachalam Ayyar, Honorary Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Madras Presidency; C. Fernandez, Chairman Municipal Council, Tuticorin; M. Vijayaraghavulu Pillai, Secretary Society for Protection of Children, Madras; P. Krishnan, Tahsildar (retired), Malabar district; N. Kuppuswami Iyer, Huzur Sheristadar, Collector's Office, Madras; K. J. Guna Pai, President, Town Council, Cochin State; Ronganayakulu Nayudu, Executive Engineer Mopad Project Division, Madras Presidency; Ethirajulu Nayudu, Chairman of Municipal Council, Guntur, Madras Presidency; M. Srinivasa Rao, Shorthand Instructor, Police Training School, Vellore, Madras Presidency; K. V. Tiruvengada Mudaliyar, Secretary, Tiruvalur Co-operative Union, Madras Presidency; Kashinath Ramkrishna Korgaokar, Bombay, Shamrao Ramrao Jagdale, Inspector of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, Bombay Presidency; Javermal Tahilram Shahani, Sub-Engineer, Presidency; Sakharam Raoji Patwardhan, Inspector, Bombay City Police; Sadashiv Laxman Ugrankar, acting Head Master High School Karwar, Bombay Presidency; Jemadar Kondaji Bedar 2/103rd Mahratta Light Infantry, Poona; Chaudri Bahal Singh Zaildar of Behar, Rohtak district, Punjab; S. Ramanatha Reddiar, Merchant, Burma, Govind Jairam Purushe, Head Master, New English School, Nagpur; Bhagwant Atmaram Dhongadi, Malguzar Tahsil, Arvi, Central Provinces; Ramchandra Moreshwar Khare, Pleader, Amraoti, Berar; Pattamada Devarya, Inspector of Police, Coorg; Pandit Dharam Narain, Judge Central Criminal Court, Jodhpur, Raiputana; K. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, Head Clerk, Indian Postal Department, Mesopotamia; Choonilal Prajaram Vyas, Civil Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Indian Medical Department; Mr. P. Kuppana Iyengar, Superintendent, office of the Accountant General, Bihar and Orissa; Mr. S. Lutchmian Chetty, Contractor, Trichinopoly, Madras Presidency; Govind Gangadhar Dange, Superintendent of Post Offices, Nasik Division, Bombay Presidency; Yeshwant Martand Joshi, Joint Head Clerk, General Post Office, Bombay.

PEASANT RISING IN SOUTH RUSSIA.

SUPPRESSED AFTER SANGUINARY FIGHTING.

HUNDREDS KILLED AND VILLAGES DESTROYED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 2.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 4.

It is authoritatively stated that there have been grave peasant rising in South Russia which have only been suppressed after sanguinary fighting. Hundreds of peasants have been killed and several villages destroyed.

BRITISH MARINES FOR QUEENSTOWN.

TWO BATTLESHIPS GETTING READY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LONDON, June 3.
Recd. 1-35 p.m., June 4.

The battleships Valiant and Warspite are embarking at Devonport, twelve hundred marines and First Devons for Queenstown.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 4.

Generally speaking the market to-day was quiet due presumably to the spell of heat through which we are passing. Coal shares were almost neglected very few transactions being recorded. In jute section there was a little more activity and prices generally shewed an advance. Transactions were mainly confined to Kamarhatty. In miscellaneous section cotton shares were in demand, Dunbar advancing to Rs. 675 but later falling away to Rs. 662. There were buyers for Hatirkool Oil which hardened in price. New motors were in strong demand and prices rose to Rs. 11-8. There was no other feature of interest. Market will be closed to-morrow. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Burrakur 47-12, Caledonian 11-8, Neetooria 13-4, South Govindpur 9-8, Sudamdih 4, Suratand 12-4.

Jute:—Anglo India 404, Barnagore 154, Century 11-12 s.l., Gourepore 1290 s.l., Howrah 45-4, Hooghly 124 and Preffered at 13-8, Kamarhatty 1005 s.l., Reliance 48.

Tea:—Bhatkawa 57.

Miscellaneous:—Albion Tannery 9-4, Bank of Bengal 1,730; Bengal Paper 111; British Ceylon Corporation 17-4; British India Corporation 13-4; British India Tobacco 10-2; Britannia Engineering 13-8; Burmah Finance and Mining 11-8; Calcutta Landing and Shipping 12; Cossipore Cotton Ginning 30-8; Darjeeling Himalayan Railways (prof.) 71 s.l.; Dunbar Cotton 662; Express Oil at par, Hatirkool Oil 17-8; Hume Pipe 16-12; Indian Iron and Steel (new) 7-8 prem.; Kluang Rubber 8-12; Karnani Industrial Bank 13-2; Keshoram Cotton 20-2; Murree Brewery 176 x.d.; Marshall Sons (India) 12; New Motors 11-12; Peaces Slipway 9; Pioneer Sugar 20-4; Tata Industrial Bank 36-4; prem; Tataghur Paper 452-8; United Flour 28. sl.

Government paper three and half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 58-14 and small lots were done at Rs. 59-4. War Bonds 1925 at 99-8 and 1928 at 100-6 per cent.

A HOT WEATHER ESCAPE

(CONTRIBUTED.)

The wealthy in Bombay are at their wit's end. Where to turn to escape the heat and disease of the town? Europe is more or less tabooed. Passages can be obtained—money can do that, witness the tiny contingent of Indians sailing on the Morea. But the preliminary bother of passport, the photo, the weary wait at the Secretariat, the dunning of the clerk, the means to expedite the affair—they are not to be balanced by any prospective joys in Europe. And the usual Indian hill stations,—after an eleventh visit, even they pall. Here is a prescription for such sick souls. It is by a great one from Sind. It was embedded in a long epistle from the deck of a tramp about to sight Mombasa. Africa, let alone most of extra-Indian Asia, has recreation spots where Indians still feel at home:—

"After an enjoyable voyage (being an old sailor) of 23 days I landed at Port Natal. Visited Durban a charming little sea-side with wide clean roads, shaded with avenues of high trees, lovely villas, dotted on the edge of the bay and others perched on the promontory called Berea. Had a motor ride to a delightful sea-side resort called "the Beach" with cemented promenade Parades and bathing house (*not* machines). A number of scrupulously clean restaurants where you hear sweet music. At night thousands of electric lights on the edge and above this sea-resort turn it into a land of fairies. From here I moved on by rail to Pietermaritzberg (capital of Natal), a nice clean town. Resumed journey to Johannesburg, "the land of gold." While nearing the city one can see for miles gold mines working in full blast. City full of busy bustling people. You tumble over more millionaires in this city than shoemakers and that is why a stranger notices gold flying about more recklessly here than any other city in South Africa. You will never find a whiteman travelling in a "Rickshaw" or one horse carriage. All move about in motors or in smart two horse coaches. Hotels luxuriously furnished and service entirely "white" I here met Deputy Mayor Scott and Town Clerk Paterson, who were most kind to me. Our next move was to Pretoria, capital of Transvaal, a charming clean city—the seat of Government with a palacial building, one of the best and largest in South Africa known as "the Union Building." From here I was motored to a mine—about thirty-five miles distant. This is one of the biggest diamond mines in the Transvaal under the control of "De Beers". It was from this mine the "Culladon" the biggest diamond, weighing over three thousand carats, was come upon some ten years ago and presented to the British Empire in the name of the Union of the South Africa. My next shift, by rail, was to Kimberley, a city full of diamond mines, on to Salsbury a dirty dusty city. Travelled through Orange Free State, capital town Blomfontein and through Rhodesia. Next entered Portuguese South Africa and visited Lorenzo Marquis, Biera, and by sea Mozambique. The last three Portuguese towns are full of black-water fever, berry-berry and such other abominations. From Mozambique we voyaged to Zanzibar, a "hot-hole"—with warm dirty streets, but my trouble was fully repaid by a motor drive of twenty miles and back to a place called "Chuaka." This forty miles drive was through one mass of clove fields foliage and fruit trees. An now on my way to Mombasa, and hope to re-visit the lovely islands of Seychelles, which I had seen on my outward voyage. I would not mind settling down for a while here. Mountains, dales and ravines abound in lovely foliage, flowers, fruit trees, sugar-cane and rubber plantations and myriads of cocoanut trees, growing wild over the isles. I noticed a goodly cultivation of vanilla. Anywhere the islands you will not find a motor car or even a horse carriage, as there are no roads for such vehicles. "Rickshavs" are the only means by which you can move about.

"Am so sorry this delightful trip will be now coming to a close in about a fortnight's time and before I set my foot again to the shores of Karachi I think I shall have completed a sea voyage and railway journey of about twelve thousand miles. Not a bad record for an "old sailor."

HYPODERMIC SYRINGES FOR SALE.

RECORD SYRINGES, 1 C.C. 2 C.C. 5 C.C., 10 C.C., and 20 C.C.—All GLASS SYRINGES in three parts, capacity as above. All GLASS SYRINGES, French Model, in two parts capacity as above. BROKEN SYRINGES exchanged for ¼th prices. All kinds of SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS. Laboratory Appliances, viz., Glass Slides, TEST TUBES, AMPOULES, bottle shape, in all capacity. All Surgical Instruments repaired. All kinds of Drugs supplied. Prices below market raises. Trial Orders solicited.

S. N. GUNDI.
Wholesale Chemist.
Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.

HUNTER COMMITTEE WHITEWASH.

PUBLIC CONFIDENCE SHAKEN.

VIEWS OF PUNJAB LEADERS.

Being asked by a "Chronicle" representative at Benares what he thought of the Hunter Committee Report and the Government of India Despatch on it, Lala Duni-chand the Punjab leader, who was sentenced to imprisonment by the Punjab Martial Law Commission last year, said:

"I do not find the Report satisfactory. In fact as soon as the Commission was appointed, while I was in jail, I did not have much faith in it to begin with and I must say that what I anticipated has happened. The very fact that the majority of the members of the Commission were Europeans and nominated by the Government of India showed that the Government of India wanted the decision in its favour by the majority nominated by it. The remarkable thing is that all the European members on it have taken the side of the Government of India, while, on the other hand, the Indian members on the Commission and even the members of the Executive Council of the Government of India more or less have taken the right view entertained by the people at large. The Report, after giving mainly the facts which had been given by the Punjab Officials and the prosecutions in the Punjab cases, tries to make out a case in favour of the Punjab Officials and after that wherever the Punjab Officials are guilty of any ommissions and commissions, European Commissioners try to explain away their acts.

Regarding the minority report, permit me to say that though the Indian Commissioners have taken a wrong view about the Satyagrah, still, on the whole, the reasons given by them are more cogent than those given by the European Commissioners.

I have compared the reasons given by the Hunter Committee with those of the Congress Sub-Committee and I must say that every important reader of the two Reports will give his verdict in favour of the Congress Sub-Committee's Report, though its recommendations were too lenient or too modest.

I think the Report certainly takes away the effect of the Reform Act at least in the case of the Punjab and would affect a good deal the people's mind. I think the Congress in a special session, should devise some effective means to remove this insult which is meted out to it by the majority of the Hunter Committee, the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India. The Hunter Committee Report really shakes the peoples' faith in the Commissions and the British impartiality, when there is a question to be decided between the Officials and the people at large.

PUNDIT RAMBHUJ DUTT.

Pundit Rambhuj Dutt Chowdhary another victim of Martial Law, last year, said that he was absolutely not satisfied with the Hunter Committee Report. He added:

The first impression that it gives is a serious shock. It is, to say the least a disgustingly dishonest effort to whitewash the unwashable black crimes of certain Officials of the Punjab. So far as the Satyagraha movement is concerned the conclusions of the Minority Report are certainly wrong. It is the Satyagraha ideal which resulted in non-retaliation on the part of the people of Lahore, who did not accept, at the beginning, the membership of any Satyagraha Sabha but the principles of non-retaliation and non-violence were fully appreciated and accepted. If anything untoward happened, it was in places where Satyagraha ideals were not preached.

I believe these Reports will have a very bad effect on the peoples' mind. The Punjab has already lost much of its confidence in British justice after the rejection of Privy Council appeals but after this Report of the Hunter Majority Committee and the Government of India Despatch supported by the British Cabinet, whatever little confidence, that was left, has been taken away.

I do not know whether the Punjabees in a body will give up co-operation with the Government. Their point of view would be that they have got a Government of their own now. At least they will try to make it their own Government and, therefore, the question of non-operation will not arise from their point of view. But if they find that withdrawal of co-operation will have an effect on the British public then they will certainly withdraw in a body. I am not sure which view they will take and therefore I cannot venture to give any definite opinion.

The Government of India Despatch makes matters worse than what they were before. The praise of Sir Michael O'Dwyer and their asking the Punjab Government to recommend the wrongdoers of various shades for one or the other kind of appreciation or reward from the Imperial Government, show the absolute contempt in which they hold the sentiments and feelings of the Indian people. In any case the position has become impossible by the declaration of policy of the Government of India supported as it is by the Government in Great Britain.

AN AMAZING VERDICT.

INTERVIEW WITH DR. SATYAPAL.

(From our own Correspondent.)

AMRITSAR, June 1.

The publication of the Hunter Commit'ee's Report and the Despatch hearing thereon have come upon the public of the Punjab with a rude shock. The majority report, albeit bearing the names of Lord Hunter and his four European colleagues has fallen flat, a lame and lifeless document which does not carry conviction with the people who have long ceased to pin their faith in commissions and committees and do not any longer look in that direction for a redress of their grievances or the punishment of wrong-doers. The Government of India resolution, barring the courageous and vigorous dissent of Mr. Shafi, is a weak and nerveless production showing occasional signs of awakening to the wrongs inflicted on the suffering people whom it was it's obvious duty to protect from the high-handed and inhuman misdeeds of its subordinates. The despatch of the Home Government exhibits in a few places the strength of mind and firmness of decision of a ruler of men anxious to vindicate the cause of good government and a nervous anxiety that the misdeeds of the past should not repeat themselves in the future. We come across some five maxims of political science for future guidance of the bureaucracy in India, but the despatch as a whole partakes of the reactionary character of the coalition Cabinet and represents a series of compromises which mar the effect of the little that is actually done. The consequence is that the people who for the first time in the annals of British India stood aghast at the fury and ferocity of the "men on the spot" who perpetrated the Jallianwalla massacre, and the brutal savagery and inhumanity into which the supposed agents of law and order broke out, now stand dazed and sore at the almost callous inaction of the higher authorities who were expected by a whole population to mete out stern and deterrent measure of punishment, if not for the sake of the innocent and law-abiding people who had been made to pass through a long-drawn agony for the excesses of a few, at all events to maintain the name of Britain for justice and humanity. The long-awaited report has come it must be confessed the people expected little else—they had long feared the worst and with good reason; the resolution of the Government of India—they did not pin any hopes or action from this quarter, after the almost stolid silence Simla observed in the days of terror when a word from the mountain tops would have counted. But no disillusionment has come really in connection with the Home Government's action or inaction in vindicating the cause of good government and the rights of Indian people to live unhampered and unmolested. This would have been the case if the Imperial Government had made a severe example of all wrong-doers irrespective of their rank or position who had abused their authority and power, or failed to safeguard the rights and liberties of people committed to their charge. It is with these feelings that the people of this afflicted province, and more particularly of the town of Jallianwalla horror read the extracts from the majority report, and the despatches of the Governments of India and England. It is the bare truth to say that the first effect on the reader has been the same—a sinking of the heart, succeeded by a feeling of surprise and horror at the realisation that the authors of wrong and crime unheard of in British India have escaped unscathed, and a gnawing pain at the failure of all efforts to secure their condign punishment for their misdeeds.

DR. SATYAPAL.

To obtain an authoritative expression of public opinion I first called upon Dr. Satyapal, the well-known patriot who was made to suffer so grievously under the late regime by being first deported and then sentenced by a martial law tribunal, and whom the people recently gave another indication of their affection and esteem by returning unopposed to the Municipal Council.

A GREAT DISAPPOINTMENT.

The Doctor gave expression first of all to the "extreme disappointment" caused by the Majority Report of the Hunter Committee and the Despatches of the Government of India and the Secretary of State. "Even the most pessimistic of us expected better" said he.

He naturally turned to the role filled by the Indian members of the Hunter Committee and the Indian member of the Government of India. "Indian element", he said with just pride, "deserve congratulations of the whole Motherland for their bold stand, and so do Messrs. Sankaran Nair and Mohammad Shafi for the moral courage displayed by them."

Turning to the Majority Report he said "it has made us despair of seeking justice when the question is between the governors and the governed. The findings of the Committee are wrong, biassed and quite regardless of the evidence at their disposal." "When it is conclusively proved that there was no open rebellion, what possible justification can there be" he asked, "for introduction and continuance of martial law, specially so when it is clearly established that the administration of the 'lawless law' was against all recognized principles of humanity and civilization."

PUNISHMENT OF WRONG-DOERS.

Adverting to the punishment of wrong-doers, Doctor Satyapal said "The offenders who killed, outraged and tortured escape almost scot-free. No sane man can be satisfied with the absolutely insufficient and ridiculously inadequate punishment inflicted

(Continued on page 14.)

The Punjab Infamy.

MR. SASTRI SUGGESTS CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS.

The Hon. Mr. Sastri writes in the "Servant of India":—

Amongst a crowd of thoughts and reflections on the Hunter Committee's Reports I select a few to set down here. Facts and arguments may be adduced in support of all of them; but it is not necessary to do so with the minuteness of a secretarial draftsman. My copies of the Reports are, I suppose, still in transit. I have read only the official summary of the Reports and the despatches of the Government of India and the Secretary of State. I write, therefore, with some diffidence, but in the belief that there may not be much occasion for change of judgment.

My dominant feeling is one of deep pain. But I cannot pretend to be disappointed. As soon as it was known that there was a European Majority Report and an Indian Minority Report, anyone could have foreseen that the European public would be guided by the one and the Indian public by the other. Nor was there much doubt that Government would in this as in other matters of the kind follow European in preference to Indian opinion. I am not impressed very much by the colourless style and apparent freedom from racial bias which mark the despatches. Even the disapproval of the crawling order and similar misdoings on the express ground of the racial humiliation involved fails to move me. To be frank, the course of reasoning, the mildness of the condemnation, the heartiness of the praise, the distribution of emphasis throughout the documents, all tell their own tale. If the victims of Jallianwala Bagh had not been Indians but English or even Irish we should have heard a little less of "the moral effect of a massacre." or General Dyer's honesty of purpose or unflinching adherence to his own conception of duty, a conception which is pronounced in language startlingly euphemistic to be lower than that which His Majesty's Government feels bound to uphold. In honest English the moral effect desired by General Dyer was a feeling of abject terror and racial defencelessness, and his conception of duty was jingoism of the most unredeemed type. The Minority Report condemns General Dyer's crime as inhuman and un-British. Apparently the authors think the words are equally strong. I do not. I would keep the first epithet and leave out the second. Both despatches recognise that without paring to ascertain that violence was at all necessary the General took as many lives as he could as penalty for disobedience of an order of which, he must have known, a part of the defenceless crowd on which he fired was not aware, and that he did not bestow a thought on the care of the wounded or the disposal of the slain. To consider infamy of this nature sufficiently punished by removal from the Indian command, the command elsewhere being apparently open, is to mock justice, outrage Indian sentiment, and condone brutality if practised on coloured peoples for the glorification of the British race. When Dupleix and Lally were arraigned their abstract-minded countrymen thought only of their crimes, but the English nation could not forget the great services of Warren Hastings in passing judgment on deeds of cruelty and oppression as culpable as any practised by a pro-consul. It is a rule of expediency that no criticisms should be made likely to weaken the hands of the authority engaged in the suppression of widespread disturbance. British practice, where dependencies are concerned, is to treat them always as in a state of rebellion either actual or possible and, therefore, uphold the actions of their officials both during the hour of danger and of safety.

On the other great question, viz., whether there was a state of rebellion and whether the proclamation and continuance of martial law were justified, I unhesitatingly accept, as I am sure most Indians do, the verdict of the Minority Commissioners. It is somewhat difficult to understand why, holding that there was no rebellion in the ordinary sense of the word and no need of martial law at all, the Indian Commissioners have exonerated the Government of India from blame. My surprise becomes more acute when I see the Secretary of State blaming them for framing the ordinance wrongly and for failing to keep the military authorities under due control of the civil power. When one remembers in addition that the passing of the Rowlatt Act in circumstances of the gravest exasperation was in a way the fountain and origin of all this trouble, one is inclined to suspect that the Minority Commissioners, instead of passing a commensense political judgment, treated the Government of India as an ordinary prisoner in the dock, gave them the benefit of every doubt, and rejected everything short of a judicial proof of guilt. But I will not indulge in the luxury of private judgment, and, if I might do so without presumption, I would advise my countrymen to do likewise, and, so far as they can, keep close to the verdicts recorded by the Minority on the several issues raised in the course of the enquiry. If, as the summary seems to indicate, the Minority Commissioners acquit the Government of India and the Viceroy completely, I am prepared to acquiesce. But one thing is certain. When repressive measures are defended in future on the ground that the Viceroy is to initiate them and he may be trusted not to do so without fully satisfying himself, the Indian public will no longer swallow the pill. Not that we did so in the case of the Rowlatt Act, but none of us guessed in the early part of last year how soon the Viceroy and the Government of India would afford justification for our worst fears by effacing themselves completely at a critical time and yielding to the importunities of a notoriously excitable local despot.

I recall an interesting conversation in Oxford when I narrated to a select party the story of the crawling order and its defence by General Hudson in the Council, the Viceroy and other members of Government listening in silence. The gentlemen who heard me were evidently uneasy, and exclaimed that they could hardly believe such a thing of English gentlemen The story would have found more ready believers in Labour and Irish circles. The old universities and public schools in England are not the places in which you can attack the services they so largely supply. If awkward facts are established their friends in these places will plead all sorts of excuses, lack of explicit rules, war strain, climate, system, anything in fact but incapacity or wickedness on the part of individuals. When great crimes are perpetrated against humanity, we expect the ministers of Christianity, the religion preeminently of peace, charity and goodwill, and the religion of which the boast is that it for the first time recognised the dignity of the human soul apart from race, colour or birth, to stand up for justice regardless of every other consideration Even the bishops of the Established Church ought not to be slow to plead for eternal verities. Some missionaries who honour Christ above Caesar have to their credit denounced the Punjab atrocities and asked for the punishment of the mighty criminals. But for them and the strong echoes they roused in the British press even such justice as there has been would have been impossible.

I was talking to one of these true Christians the other day and ventured to suggest that after the anticipated failure of the Hunter Committee the only proper and manly course for Indians was to start criminal proceedings in England against one of two chosen miscreants. He agreed. But our estimates of the probable result varied widely. He was hopeful that an English jury would convict a British official who pleaded that he had acted in the interests of the British Empire and to maintain the prestige of the British race. I instanced the disgraceful sequel of the Ceylon riots. But my missionary friend remained unshaken in his faith in the political conscience of his country. In recommending this course I am not deterred by the prospect of certain failures as I was not deterred from pleading for an open enquiry when in England by the prospect of probable futility. In such big affairs between nations it is not the actual success or the failure that signifies, but the fact of a fight being put up. This may involve expenditure of a few lakhs and the employment of one or two of our ablest lawyers. But it is not too heavy a price to pay for the "moral effect"—in the best sense of the expression. Is it compatible with the rule of Satyagraha? It is an interesting speculation whether the fitting role of passive resisters is that of accused or accusers in criminal trials. Mr. Gandhi's advice in two respects at least has had most unfortunate results. Firstly, as to the withholding of evidence by the Congress Sub-Committee, and, secondly, as to the recommendation that it would be sufficient punishment if the great oppressors were removed from India. I trust if serious proposals are made for criminal prosecutions in English courts he will not veto them. His Satyagraha campaign is condemned in the Hunter Report apparently with the concurrence of the Indian members, and it is somewhat remarkable that the defence of the passive resistance movement contained in the Congress Sub-Committee's Report is its weakest and the least convincing part. If the distemper of the public mind were less chronic than it is one might hope that the propaganda of Satyagraha would receive a salutary check as a result of the concurrent findings of the Majority and Minority Reports.

For some years past a tendency has grown on the part of the Secretary of State to exalt the importance of the Government of India in the eyes of the Indian public. Decisions of great moment are promulgated as emanating from the authorities in India, while perhaps the inspiration really came from Whitehall. This tendency reached the limits of constitutional intelligibility when in the declaration of August, 1917, His Majesty's Government and the Government of India were mentioned as co-ordinate authorities in determining the time and pace of each advance in the Indian polity. In the present instance, by an unhappy extension of this tendency, further action with regard to the proved wrong-doings of public officials in the Punjab and elsewhere has been entrusted to the Government of India. After the lame and impotent conclusion to which the British Cabinet have themselves come in regard to the principal offender one cannot expect the Government of India, with their credit so rudely shaken, to exact a high standard of rectitude or manifest much moral courage in punishment. As if to suppress all possible expectations on the part of the public at the very commencement, the despatch of the Secretary of State uses the expression "censure or other action which seems to you necessary" in charging the Viceroy and his councillors to take due notice of the excesses and misdeeds of their subordinates. When one passes in review the wickednesses that are to be dealt with, one is painfully surprised at the state of mind which selects censure as the ordinary or typical action that will be suitable. I, for one, do not wish to see repeated one of those pitiful exhibitions of small minds yoked with great powers which in grave crises have often passed over the high-placed culprit and mercilessly handled the petty police underlings and the obsequious magistrates.

The despatch of the Government of India in its penultimate paragraph draws an instructive lesson against the civil disobedience movement. If, in addition to admonishing Mr. Gandhi and the general public, they had expressed penitence for the Rowlatt Act and other causes of grave provocation, promised not to yield to the clamour of panic-stricken or perverse Local Governments, and manifested some slight remorse for the violence, frightfulness and the humiliation to which, through their facile compliance and imperfect control, they allowed the unhappy people of the Punjab to be subjected, the Indian subjects of His Majesty might have the small solace that their unparalleled and unmerited sufferings had taught a valuable lesson to their rulers. As it is, they have to suffer and be rebuked into the bargain.

PUNJAB AND BRITISH RULE

CHAPTER OF SHAME AND SORROW

THE ROOT CAUSE.

CHRISTIAN MISSIONARY VIEW

Rev. Macnicol writes in the "Servant of India":—

The publication of the Hunter Commission Report sets free the most conscientious of us from the obligation of silence. Or would it be more true to say that it removes the excuse for silence? It is not easy to be certain how far it was consciousness, or perhaps we should say pedantry, or how far it was timidity that kept so many from speaking out sooner. The "Times of India" was surely right in affirming that the great majority of those in India, worthy to bear the name of Englishmen, abhorred in their hearts the whole squalid tale of panic and violence and incompetence that the Hunter Commission revealed. But the matter was *sub judice*, and so they said nothing. Besides there was the fact that partisan passion was making use of this tragedy for partisan ends. These racial conflicts are accursed enough in themselves, but seven times more so when they are deliberately fanned and fomented for purposes of political and personal ambition. Thus it was a very mingled flood of honest anger and dishonest intrigue that the tragedy of the Punjab let loose upon the land. Perhaps now at last the production of a body of authentic testimony and the formulation of well-considered judgments upon it by men of authority and of at least a measure of impartiality may make it easier to see and speak the truth. Certainly these things make it one's duty to try honestly to do so.

Many have felt a difficulty in pronouncing upon the action of the authorities because they are unable to judge how serious the danger to the State actually was. Was there really a widespread and formidable rebellion in preparation? If so and if brute force could crush it at the very birth then perhaps a case might be made out for such methods of violence. No circumstances of extremity could ever, as it seems to me, extenuate certain of the wanton brutalities committed, but the fact that a second Mutiny was on the point of breaking forth would go far to justify whatever falls short of deserving so ugly a name. Upon this, however, the judgment of the Commission majority and minority alike, is unanimous. The one group takes a more serious view of the situation than the other, but both are agreed that there was no concerted conspiracy. "It is not proved," says the Majority Report, "that a conspiracy to overthrow the British power had been formed prior to the outbreaks." That conclusion, which we must accept, sweeps away at once a great part of General Dyer's defence. He can no longer be revered as the Saviour of the Punjab, perhaps the Saviour of India. That was evidently the role in which he envisaged himself. It can no longer be maintained. One witness bears the testimony as regards the people of the Punjab that they are loyal, but not law-abiding. If that be a true account of them, then, instead of being engaged in the high task of overthrowing a rebellion, General Dyer was occupied in the much humbler police duty of restraining a sporadic outburst of lawlessness. It is because he was engaged in this narrower domestic task and not taking part in a civil war or a war of conquest that the principle is rightly laid down by the Secretary of State that such civil disorder is to be suppressed by "the minimum force necessary."

The gravity of the situation must indeed be fully recognised. For the fact that it was so grave Sir Michael O'Dwyer must, I think, bear a large share of blame. It is quite evident that his too vigorous measures in aid of recruiting and in obtaining contributions to war loans had created widespread discontent and prepared the way for the outbreaks that followed. And at the same time Sir Michael O'Dwyer by his avowed contempt for the educated classes had driven some at least of the natural leaders of the people into the camp of the Government's enemies. Sir Michael O'Dwyer possesses, no doubt, high qualities, qualities of efficiency and energy but he notably lacks others, not less necessary for the times in which he was called to rule. It may be unjust to him, but in his case and in the case of others this crisis brought into prominence one turns naturally to Prussia to find their counterparts. The late Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab seems to be of the mind of Frederick the Great and to count fighting men the only valuable products of the province over which he rules. The effect of Sir Michael's attitude is described in the Congress Commission's Report as having "galvanised the Punjab into life and made the Punjabis feel akin in a manner they had never done before." That is one way of putting it, perhaps, but the union of a common dislike and a common anger is no permanent unity and is not likely to bring blessings in its train.

Of course there were other causes as well contributing to produce the dangerous spirit that was abroad, but these were present in other parts of India no less than in the Punjab. There were, however, in that province these special circumstances which served to aggravate the discontent until it could no longer be restrained and broke forth in violence. There is evidence that for this local aggravation of the situation Sir Michael O'Dwyer must bear a considerable share of blame.

We must now pass to consider the measures adopted to put down the outbreak when it had taken place Blood had been shed; some hideous crimes had been committed; forces had been unloosed which were ready to go any length in creating disorder. It was inevitable that military aid should be called in to support the civil power. And so we come to that fatal centre of tragedy, the Jallianwala Bagh. Upon General Dyer's action there and afterwards the British Government have spoken sternly and decisively. "There are certain standards of conduct", they say, "which no civilised Government can with impunity neglect and which His Majesty's Government are determined to uphold." We may, perhaps, consider that his punishment has not been sufficiently severe. What the Congress Commission demanded in regard to him has, however, been done,—he has been "relieved of any position of responsibility under the Crown",—and in addition he is to receive no further employment in India. How severe a punishment this is indicated by Sir O'Moore Creagh's violent denunciation of what he calls "this damnable report."

Were General Dyer's action in the Jallianwala Bagh to stand by itself there might be reason to feel sympathy with a man perhaps overwhelmed by a tremendous responsibility. The duty of taking action on the instant in the face of a dangerous mob is one which might well overwhelm anyone. For an error of judgment in such circumstances one must have every sympathy if the error be admitted. The best of men have felt, too, that in the presence of violence and disorder severity and prompt action are often the most clement course. It was Mr. Gladstone who telegraphed during the Mitchelstown riots, "Do not hesitate to shoot", and as long as he lived that act was remembered against him. But General Dyer does not ask for our sympathy and evidently does not deserve it. His resolution to shoot was not taken during the thirty seconds when he faced the mob. His action was a deliberate purpose of terrorism, a purpose designed to strike through the possibly innocent at the guilty, to "make a wide impression", "to reduce the morale of the rebels." The shooting down of an unarmed mob, to whom no warning was given, and the deliberate continuance of the shooting after the terror-stricken people were fleeing, constitute, if we may adopt words used by the Secretary of State to describe another of General Dyer's acts, "an offence against every canon of civilised government."

It is well that the British Government should officially declare their condemnation of this act, for otherwise there would be nothing to choose between their canons of conduct in relation to an unarmed "enemy" and those of the Germans in Belgium. If we do not condemn General Dyer how can we ask the German tribunals to condemn General von Hausen for the murder of so many of the innocent inhabitants of Dinant? Von Hausen and General Dyer both consider that, as the former says, "the guilt for all this woe and misery recoils on those who egged them on." The British Government, on the other hand, affirm that General Dyer "was not entitled to select for condign punishment an unarmed crowd which, when he inflicted that punishment had committed no act of violence." The Minority Report has pointed out the parallel which again and again strikes a reader of the evidence between the action of many of the military authorities in the Punjab and that of the German generals in Belgium. Even were this a rebellion and the mob an enemy, though unarmed, such action as that of General Dyer is condemned by the Hague Rules which forbid collective punishment, as well as by the rules under which the British conducted warfare in South Africa.

But were this action of General Dyer to stand alone we might have some sympathy for him in what may have been a tragic effect of fear. "We cannot be very brave", he says himself, "unless we be possessed of a greater fear." Is 'brave' the right word here or should it be 'brutal'? We know that there is nothing that creates cruelty so much as does fear, and perhaps the burden of responsibility was too heavy for this man and produced in him hysteria and violence. But there are other elements in his conduct and in the conduct of those associated with him that are even more damning than what might have been a single instance of loss of self-control under the influence of panic. The neglect both by the military and the civil

(Continued on page 14.)

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PUNJAB AND BRITISH RULE.

(Continued from page 13.)

authorities of any measures for the relief of the wounded and the dying fully deserves, even if it stood alone, the condemnation passed by the Minority Report upon all General Dyer's conduct as "inhuman and un-British" But to this writer at least the most significant and revealing acts of this General's regime are his "crawling order" and his public floggings. These reveal a "mentality" which to one with any instincts of humanity is wholly abhorrent. No circumstances could justify the "crawling order", an order issued six days after the Jallianwala Bagh tragedy and when the fears and passions on both sides might well have begun to abate. It was a deliberate attempt to humiliate and degrade a people. It could have no purpose as a means of punishment or restraint. It was a wanton outrage intended to wound a whole people's *amour propre*, and there is little doubt that, long after other cleaner wounds have healed and been forgotten, this one will rankle and contribute to poison those relations of mutual self respect between two races without which there can be no real harmony and no frank and loyal co-operation.

This action, which the Secretary of State describes as offending against every canon of civilised government, and, along with it the public floggings betray in their author a state of mind so stupid, so barbarious, that one of the race whose "prestige" was supposed by these means to be maintained feels altogether shamed and humiliated. It must be a cause of much distress to Miss Sherwood to know that these things were done on the plea of avenging her wrongs, that a triangle for the purpose of public flogging was set up on the spot where she ultimately fell. To a Christian nothing could be more deeply painful and distressing than to think that such brutal punishments—often, there seems little reason to doubt, unjustly inflicted—should be so imposed, misrepresenting and outraging the whole spirit of Christianity.

These are only a few of the aspects of this Report that fill the reader with shame. There are many other things here revealed that are only less shameful. It is evident that British officials, no more than those of any other country, can be entrusted, uncontrolled, with the handing of the dangerous weapon of martial law. The opportunity reveals some of them as fools, others as bullies. There is Colonel Johnson's "brain wave", "one of the few brain waves I had." Major Smith, also, had an opportunity of dealing with "students", aged five and six, and paraded them and made them salute a British flag until "four of the small boys fainted from the heat." Such orders as these are included no doubt, among those "of which His Majesty's Government express strong disapproval", and in reference to which they direct that "his disapproval shall be unmistakably marked by censure or other action upon those who were responsible for them." This action will, no doubt, be taken by the Government of India without delay.

It is easy for one who is only an onlooker, if a deeply sympathetic one, to counsel moderation, but it is not easy for those into whose souls the iron has entered to practise it. On the whole it is true that this Report and, especially, the British Government's conclusions upon it have vindicated the demands of those who pressed for an enquiry and have branded the chief offenders. Others will, we may be sure, have to follow General Dyer out of India. Can the Indian people turn away now with magnanimity from a page of the history of British rule which no Briton can ever read except with shame and sorrow? Can they turn away with magnanimity from this tragic record and prepare for a new and better day?

HOW MR. GRAY VIEWS IT.

Rev. R. M. Gray writes in the "Servant of India":—

I have been asked to write something about the Report of the Hunter Commission, and, painful though it is to enter into judgment of day of one's fellow-countrymen, and however small the value of one man's opinion may be, I cannot refuse. I cannot approach this subject without bitter regret and some sense of humiliation. On any view of what occurred, the events of April of last year in India were calamitous. On the eve of the introduction of great changes, that goodwill without which no change will bring improvement has been gravely diminished. Racial feeling has been intensely embittered. With or without reason—in my judgment with reason—the British name for fair dealing and impartial justice has suffered. Friendship has been strained, and the hope of that loyal co-operation which is indispensable to the progress of India has been sadly dimmed. What has been done cannot be undone. It only remains to make every effort to lessen, and at last to dissolve, the bitterness which has been created.

It is not surprising, but nevertheless most unfortunate, that the Report is not an unanimous one. There is indeed a large measure of agreement, but with respect to the most serious of the disturbances the divergence is sharp and emphatic. The root difference of opinion is as to the extent and dangerousness of the disorders in the Punjab. It is the duty of any Government to maintain order, to check rioting, to suppress and if necessary to crush, rebellion. That their duty does not stop there, I acknowledge. When the peace is broken there are underlying reasons, and it is the duty of of a civilised Government to discover and deal with these. But in any country, in Britain as much as in India, mob violence must be restrained, and restrained if necessary by force. In such cases innocent people are bound to suffer along with the guilty, and that fact does not in itself discredit the action of the authorities. The Congress commission do not strengthen their case by printing photographs of mutilated men and wounded children. The real question is whether the menace to stable government and civic order was so serious as to justify the drastic use of force.

That question we have not had up to now the means of answering. Even now no private person can have any grounds of certainty. And here let me say that the reason why many Englishmen who were grieved at heart did not more openly condemn the way in which martial law was administered at Amritsar was that they felt themselves unable to judge the gravity of the situation with which their fellow-countrymen there had to deal. If a general outbreak were to occur the lives of many men, women and children would be in immediate danger, and widespread suffering would result to the whole population. Sitting in safety, every fair-minded person will be slow to criticise the man on the spot who has to make decisions affecting the lives of thousands and perhaps the peace of a province. However violently we may disagree with General Dyer's conception of his duty, we must recognise that his task was a very difficult one, and that he believed himself to be facing a situation which called for extreme measures.

How serious the situation was it is not possible for any of us to judge so well as those who were actually on the spot and responsible for the restoration or order. But I am bound to say after reading the reports and such of the evidence as is available that both the signatories to the Minority Report and the members of the Congress Commission seem to me to minimise the forces of disorder which were set loose. I say this without calling their good faith in question. Not only was there foul murder and outrage done upon innocent victims, the looting and destruction of buildings, but intelligence and determination were displayed in the attempt to break down the means of communication over a wide district. To put all this down to the 'hooligan' elements to be found in every city is no adequate explanation. No proof is forthcoming to the public of an organised conspiracy to overthrow the Government, but evidently there was an outbreak of anti-Government feeling which could not be allowed to spread. Who were responsible for that outbreak is not the question. The point is that it existed, and that it had to be dealt with. Therefore there was a case for martial law.

Having said this, I go on to say that I can see no justification whatever for the spirit in which martial law was administered. If no other means were possible in order to restore order and prevent rebellion, they might be defended. But no one can pretend that firing for ten minutes upon a defenceless multitude was necessary to that end. General Dyer is a perfectly honest man, and he did what he thought to be his duty. But his conception was a mischievously mistaken one. His neglect to provide aid for the wounded is equally indefensible. His crawling order was monstrous. It "offended against every canon of civilised government," as the Secretary of State's despatch says. The words of the Minority Report are to my mind amply justified. "We feel that General Dyer by adopting an inhuman and no-British method of dealing with the subjects of His Majesty the King-Emperor, has done a great disservice to the interests of British Rule in India."

Nor was General Dyer alone to blame. There were others whose notions of what the situation required were as mistaken. Some of the methods used in bringing about the arrest, trial and punishment of those believed to be responsible for the outbreak of violence were, to speak plainly, unjust and cruel. Those who try to make punishments as humiliating and irritating as possible are defeating and not serving the ends of justice. I am amazed by some of the things which were done, and I am indignant and ashamed. It will serve no purpose to give details. But I will quote the measured and severe condemnation contained in the despatch already quoted. "The instances cited by the Committee gave justifiable ground for the assertion that the administration of martial law in the Punjab was marred by a spirit which promoted—not generally, but unfortunately not uncommonly—the enforcement of punishments and orders calculated, if not intended, to humiliate Indians as a race, to cause unwarranted inconvenience amounting on occasions to injustice, and to flout the standards of propriety and humanity, which the inhabitants not only of India in particular but of the civilised world in general have a right to expect of those set in authority over them. It is a matter of regret that, notwithstanding the conduct of the majority, there should have been some officers in the Punjab who appear to have overlooked the fact that they were administering martial law, not in order to subdue the population of a hostile country temporarily occupied as an act of war, but in order to deal promptly with those who had disturbed the peace of a population owing allegiance to the King-Emperor, and in the main profoundly loyal to that allegiance." These are words of clear and definite judgment, which will do good now, and which will not be forgotten. Instructions have also been given that some action should be taken to give effect to this condemnation.

It is too early to say what the effect of the Report will be. As far as appears it has satisfied none, neither those who think that sufficient consideration has not been shown to men who honestly tried to do their duty, nor those who feel that injustice and cruelty have not been strongly enough condemned. The state of embittered feeling in the country is exceedingly regrettable. As one who sees no hope except in the harmonious co-operation of Indian and European, and who longs to see the work of Britain in India brought to an honourable culmination, I grieve daily over the recrudescence of racial animosity which is so apparent among us. Beneath it all there is a conflict of ideals. There are those, of whom Sir Michael O'Dwyer is one, who believe that the old ways were best, and that the aspirations and discontents of the educated classes are nothing but a menace to the well-being of the great masses of the people. And there are those, rapidly becoming a majority, who believe that, as in all countries, these classes are the natural leaders of the people, that their aspirations are wholly legitimate, and that there is enough disinterested patriotism among them to warrant the expectation that their advent to responsible power will in the end bring good to the country. There is no doubt on which side time will range the great bulk of the British people. And there are many Englishmen now who share the resentment of those educated Indians at the terms of studied contempt in which Sir Michael O'Dwyer has referred to their class.

Can anything be done to heal the irritation and to restore confidence? Is it too much to ask the people of this country to accept those large parts of the Report in which all the Commissioners are in agreement, and especially those plain and unambiguous statements in the despatch from the Secretary of State, which is by far its most important accompaniment? To my own countrymen may I say this? Granted that the disorder in India last year was serious, and that strong measures were needed to deal with it, we have yet to ask what produced it. Even the most unscrupulous agitation does not inflame such discontent unless there is some ground for it in the methods by which the people are being governed. If we have alienated the sympathy of many of our warmest friends in this country the fault is at least partly our own. For I am unable to believe that such excesses as we have witnessed in the Punjab would ever have occurred if we had not given the people some cause to suppose that their liberties were being interfered with. We do not govern this country, and never have governed it, merely by force. If real revolt should break out we are no doubt perfectly able to quell it. But no nation like ours could be long content to govern any other peoples by force. If our rule cannot be based upon the goodwill, and be supported by the willing co-operation of the people, it will surely come to an end, and that not by any compulsion from without, but by the free act of the British nation to whom any other kind of domination will have become impossible. But that would be a melancholy and disastrous conclusion to our long connection with this land.

E. M. GRAY.

HUNTER COMMITTEE WHITEWASH.

(Continued from page 13).

on General Dyer who is the murderer of hundreds and whose mad act has rendered thousands of homes miserable. He will get no more employment in India. That is, indeed, quite a fit punishment and compares very favourably with that of dozens of men executed and transported for offences which were never clearly established against them." "But one must not forget" said the Doctor, "that General Dyer is Briton, and Indians have no right to seek that indulgence."

A DISAPPOINTING DECISION.

"The Secretary of State's Despatch," said the Doctor, "in marked contrast to the apologetic tone of the Government of India Despatch, rises above the colour-line, but all to no avail. When the actual question of punishment is before him, he leaves the matter entirely in the hands of the Government of India which, whatever else others may say, we believe to be a party to all this, and this decision of the Secretary of State is most disappointing. Much sterner attitude was expected from a Liberal Secretary of State who wishes that there be no further repetition of such gross inhuman excesses and yet the present offenders escape scot-free. What deterrent effect can this milk and water punishment have?"

O'DWYER AND LORD CHELMSFORD.

"The high tribute paid to Sir Michael O'Dwyer and the eulogistic language used for Lord Chelmsford have," said the Doctor, "added insult to injury. To praise Sir Michael who was the active cause of the ruin of so many of His Majesty's subjects and whose shortsighted policy has shaken the belief of many Indians who avowed British ideals of justice and liberty, is a source of deep pain for Indians whom Sir Michael freely and openly maltreated. Lord Chelmsford, as has been so often said by the prominent public leaders both on the platform and in the Press, has forfeited the confidence of the people and to compliment him is to offer an unparalleled effrontery to the feelings of the Indian community. The most unsympathetic and callous attitude displayed by Lord Chelmsford needs no prominence and brooks no repetition. Every Panjabi's heart is sore at the cold indifference displayed by this august representative of our beloved King-Emperor towards the innocent killed and wounded by General Dyer and persons outraged and insulted by the Government officials. To praise him is to tread with iron heels on the feelings of the afflicted people."

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Please also send some leaflets of your advertisement as many other friends of mine want them.

On this side your advertisement is quite obscure and I hope if you advertise in this side it will meet a great success and popularity. My doctors not ordinary ones but even M. D. of London, who is the chief medical officer here had told me that 'Asthma cannot be cured by medicines and I had, therefore, given up all hopes of recovery but thank God that a Vakil friend of mine of Navsari who had used your specific met me accidentally and talked of your specific and I find that it is curable by native medicines. Your specific is really a boon to mankind.

You have already printed my last letter and good many gentlemen from the Bombay Presidency known to me as well as unknown have referred to me on the subject and I have already written to them speaking very highly. . . If I do not flatter myself let me tell you that my name is very well-known among the lawyers and judges and barristers of the whole of India as I am a publisher of good many very important law books. . . .

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B. R. DESAI, Vakil. High Court.

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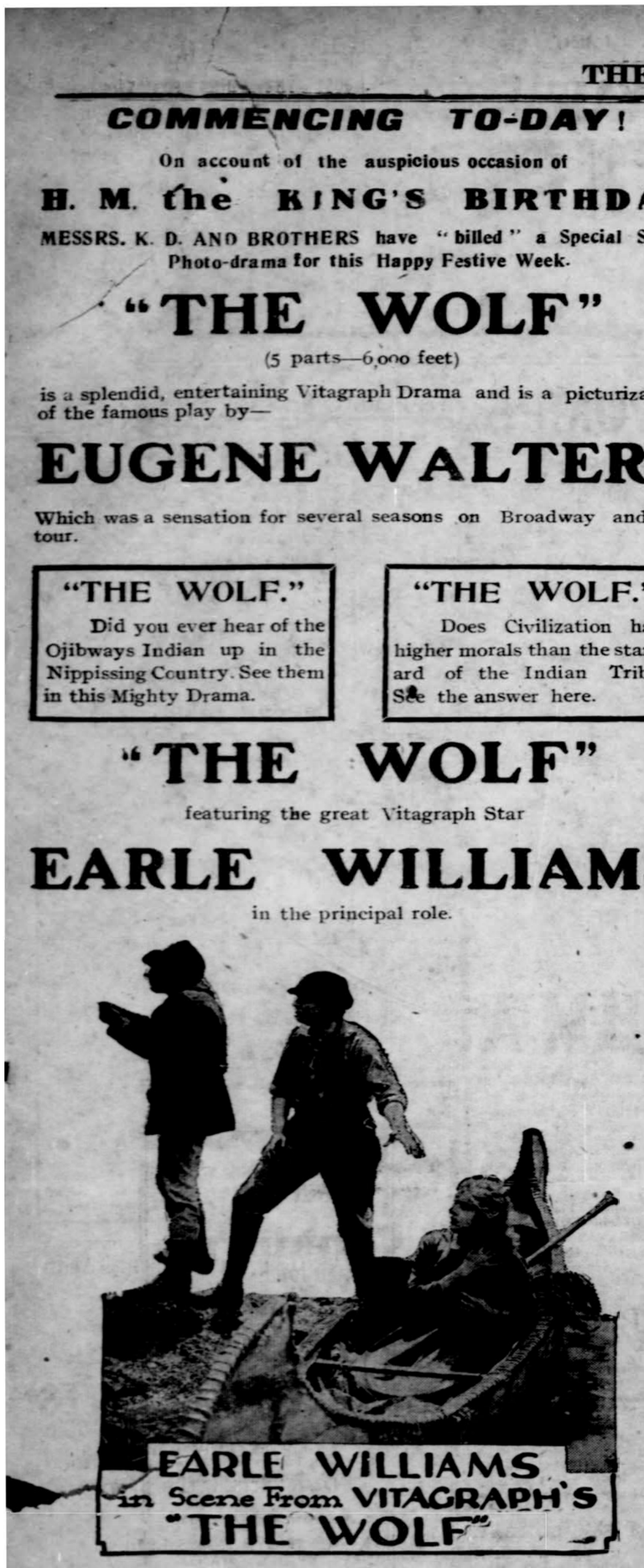

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Two Prize Shows To-day & To-morrow at 3-30 & 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

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PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN IN AMERICA.

MR. KNOX AS CANDIDATE.

The Manchester Guardian published the following letter from its correspondent at New York.

Many people think that the various proposals about the Peace Treaty emanating from Congress in the next few weeks are to be regarded chiefly as jockeying for position in the Presidential campaign. The Republicans hardly dare to risk any final decision before the Presidential Conventions in June. What they are seeking now is some answer to the popular feeling that they have destroyed without constructing and that they are prolonging the technical state of war. They are determined, of course, to place the onus on the President.

What really matters is that Senator Penrose, the acknowledged leader of the Republican bosses, has proposed the former Secretary of State, now Senator Knox, of Pennsylvania, for the Presidency. Senator Knox is an irreconcilable on the treaty. He has been the chief intellectual force among the irreconcilables, and although he is usually classed as ultra-Conservative he is a warm personal friend of both Senator Johnson and Senator Borah.

That Mr. Penrose should propose him is a sign that Mr. Johnson's popular success in the primaries has just about convinced the chief Republican politicians that they can accept the President's challenge to make the treaty a major issue in the campaign. In that event the contest would not be between the Lodge reservationists and President Wilson, but between those who wish to defeat the treaty and those who wish to ratify it as written.

HOOVER'S CHANCES.

I do not believe that so clear-cut an issue will really appear, but the implications of Mr. Penrose's statement are nevertheless highly important. They show a decided growth of Republican irreconcilability.

The chairman of the Democratic National Committee, Mr. Homer Cummings, has issued a statement, undoubtedly with White House approval, characterising the Knox peace resolution as evidence of the "moral leprosy" of the Republican party. With six months of campaigning still to come, this is a rather heated beginning.

By Wednesday, when the results in Indiana, California, and Maryland are known, the primary campaign will be virtually over. Mr. Hoover's chances are bound up with the vote in California. If he does not lose by much more than 30,000 he is still a possible candidate, though by no means a probable one. If he is badly beaten he has almost no chance at all.

A big victory for Mr. Johnson, on the other hand, will not affect his position. He cannot be nominated under any conditions now conceivable, because the conservative Republicans regard him as too progressive on domestic issues. General Wood has only a fighting chance of nomination.

RISING COST OF LIVING.

The official figures just issued by the Department of Labour show that in the last five years the cost of living in New York has increased about 104 per cent. Food has gone up about 91, men's clothing 201, women's clothing abount 235, housing about 23, fuel about 51, and furniture and furnishings about 173.

The totals for other cities in scattered parts of the country range from 92 to 108. The highest recorded is Detroit.

At the same time the American Woollen Company announces that it will close down its mills if the textile operators demand further wage increases. It is also stated that freight rates may be increased as much as 25 per cent. next September, and the Bureau of Mines issues a report that there will be a shortage of gasoline this summer.

The number of automobiles operated has increased 25 per cent. in a year, and production has increased only 11 per cent. America is importing crude petroleum from Mexico. There is also a shortage of paper, and the freight tangle is serious.

By summer the economic issues will probably force themselves upon the attention of the politicians, but of all the candidates only two, Mr. Hoover and Mr. McAdoo, show the smallest inclination to grapple with them.

BAPTY ROAD KUTCHRA DEPOT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It seems to me that to our misfortune, the Bombay Municipal Commissioner has lost his sense of smell. He has been bold enough to say in the Corporation that the Kutchra Depot situated at the Bapty Road does not give out any filthy smell and is not at all therefore a nuisance to the public, whereas we, while passing by that Road, and residents living in its vicinity are troubled by the objectionable smell from it. Its presence is indeed a predisposing cause of so many infectious diseases. The organic matter composing the refuse or kutchra undergoes putrefactive changes which result in the elimination of noxious gases. Besides, it is a source of great danger as it serves as a nice breeding-place for pathogenic germ mosquitoes and infected flies.

It is quite essential that the residents of Kamatipura should call a public meeting to condemn the keeping of a Kutchra Depot too near to human habitation and request the Corporation to remove it to some other place as immediately as possible; and the residents should establish a Sanitary Association to look after the health of this thickly populated locality and to awaken the hygienic conscience in them.—Yours etc.

V. R. BHOOSRATH.

Bombay, 31st May, 1920.

A Simla message of June 3 says, the Secretary of State has sanctioned the appointment of Miss Ruby Navalkar, Superintendent Training College for Woman, Poona, to the Indian Educational Service.

Bank of Bengal rate for demand loans remains unchanged being seven per cent, percentage 27.20.

A correspondent writes:—

A new weekly, called the "Nagarik" (Citizen) will be published in Bombay on the coming Tilak birthday. The paper will represent in Marathi the views of the Young Democratic Party, on present political problems. The paper is expected to gain support from various national leaders by contributions.

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The Dawn
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The Progress of the Peoples
The Charter of the Nations
The Peace of the World
The Consciousness of Humanity

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—RABINDRANATH TAGORE.

Some Extracts from the Book.

Is it asking too much of the nations of to-day to be civilised nations, putting into practice the principles of the civilised man?

No nation lives but through the services it renders to Humanity.

The struggle for life is changing into union for life

"Peace" had come to imply a state of things which permitted the big nations to treat the little nations as they pleased.

The longer the war goes on, the more the reasons for waging the war increase, some being less and less desirous of losing what they have gained, the others more and more desirous of regaining what they have lost.

Even while wishing for peace, selfishness makes war inevitable.

Beyond the Europe which is dying, there is another Europe which is preparing to live.

It is when their conflicts separate them that the people learn how close they are to one another.

Of what uses are the enterprises of pacifism when peace is not in the hearts of men?

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BOMBAY CHURCHES.

1st Sunday after Trinity, 6th June 1920

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

St. Thomas Cathedral, Church Gate Street.—7 a.m. Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m. Matins; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral), Lloyed in E. flat, Hymns 160, 321, 309, 197; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon, Canticles Anthem, Chants, Hymns 197, 270, 254. Collections for Cathedral schools. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

Christ Church, Byculla.—7 a.m. Holy Communion; 7.45 a.m. Matins; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral), 6-30 p.m., Evensong.

St. John the Evangelist (Afghan Memorial Church), Colaba.—8 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral); 10 a.m. Parade Service and Matins; 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Emmanuel Church (C.M.S.), Girgaum.—1st Sunday after Trinity, 6th June 1920. Clergy:—English:—Rev. H. W. Lea-Wilson, M.A. Marathi:—Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi, Rev. D. A. Yardi, B.A. Gujerati:—Rev. L. Hari. English Services—8 a.m. Morning Prayer and Holy Communion: 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer, and Sermon; Collections for the Vernacular Congregations Bombay. Marathi Service at 9.30 a.m.: Gujerati Service at 2.30 p.m.

St. Paul's Church, Kamatipura.—10 a.m. Tamil Service (Holy Communion on alternate Sundays).

St. Mary the Virgin, Parel.—8-15 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral); 5.15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

St. Nicholas' Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—10 a.m. Holy Communion; 7.30 p.m Evening Service

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road.—8 a.m. Morning Prayer; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Oomarkhadi.—6-30 a.m. Holy Communion (English); 7-30 a.m. Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon (Gujerati); 6-30 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon. Marathi Service at 9-30 a.m.: Gujerati Service at 2-30 p.m.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi.—7-30 a.m. Holy Communion or Matins, alternately; 5-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon, Tamil Service.

St. Andrew's Church, Morland Road.—(Marathi and Gujarathi)., 7-30 a.m. Matins; 8 a.m. Holy Communion; 10 a.m. Gujarathi Service; 5 p.m. Urdu Evensong and Sermon; 6-30 p.m. Marathi Evensong and Sermon.

St. Peter's Mazagon.—6-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m. Matins and Litany; 8 a.m. Choral Eucharist; 5-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

All Saints Church, Malabar Hill.—8 a.m. Matins; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

The Cathedral, Kalbadevi—7 and 8-30 a.m. Masses; 5-30 p.m. Evening Service.

The Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

St. Anne's, Byculla.—6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m., 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

St. Ignatius, Jacob Circle.—Masses: 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8-30 a.m.; Evening Service 6 p.m. (Week days: 6-30 a.m., 7 a.m.).

Rosary Church, Mazagon.—5-30 a.m., 7 a.m. 8-30 a.m., 6 p.m.

Gloria Church, Parel Road, Byculla.—Hours of Mass 6-30, 7 8 and 9 a.m. Evening Service at 6 o'clock.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel.—5-30 a.m. 6-30 a.m., Mass; 8-30 a.m. High Mass; 6-30 p.m. Benediction.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar.—Masses at 5 a.m., 6.30 a.m., 7-45 a.m. and 9-30 a.m.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health).—Mass and 8-30 a.m.

Mount Mary's, Bandra Hill.—9-30 a.m. Mass.

St. Anne's Chapel, Pali, Hill, Bandra.—7 a.m Mass and Benediction of Blessed Sacrament. Week days 6-45 a.m

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul.—5, 5-30 6-30, 7-30, 8-30 and 10-30 a.m. Masses; 6 p.m. Benediction.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum.—6-30 a.m. and 7-30 a.m. (Children's Mass); 8-30 a.m., 5-30 p.m. Evening Service.

St. Joseph's, Colaba.—8 a.m. Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m. Service and Benediction.

St. Joseph's, Umarkhadi.—7 and 8-30 a.m. Masses; 5-30 p.m. Benediction.

Our Lady of Dolours, New Sonapur.—6 and 8 a.m. Mass with Benediction of Blessed Sacrament.

The Church of Immaculate Conception, Mount Poinsur, Borivli.—Mass 8-30 a.m.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church, Apollo Street.—9-30 a.m. Morning Service; 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Preacher Rev. R. M. Gray. 5 p.m. Sunday School and Bible Classes; 9-30 a.m United Service in St. Andrew's Church.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church, Girgaum Back Road.—Morning Service, in English, 8 a.m.; Gujarathi Service, 9-30 a.m. Marathi Service 5 p.m.

METHODIST.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—8 a.m. Morning Service; 5 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m. Morning Service; 5 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Wesleyan Marathi Mission.—8-15 a.m. Morning Service Byculla: 9-30 a.m. Sunday School Parel: 4-30 p.m. Evening Service, Parel.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Clare Road, Byculla.—8-30 a.m. Sunday School: 9-45 a.m. Morning Service: 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.—9-45 a.m Sunday School; 11 a.m. Morning Service; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

BAPTIST.

Baptist Church (opposite Post Office) Middle Colaba.—9 a.m. Morning Service; 5-30 p.m. Evening Service.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada Road, Byculla.—9 a.m. Sunday School; 4-30 p.m. Marathi Service.

Bombay Y. M. C. A.—12.15 p.m. Bible Study Class; 9 p.m. Song Service.

ST PETER'S (ARMENIAN) CHURCH

St. Peter's Armenian Church.—8 a.m. Matins; 9-30 a.m. Holy Mass.

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TOOTH POWDER:—Renders teeth clean within two minutes. This powder is a best tonic for teeth. It strengthens them.

It is aromatic and is prepered from vegetable herbs, etc. It cures toothache and all sorts of pains. It turns the teeth white as snow. One Bottle, Rs. 3.

Lady Night Pills Rs. 4 per pill.

One minute Hair Dye powder Rs. 5 per bottle.

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Beauty Ointment, Rs. 25 per bottle; will show wonders in 3 days.

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It develops personal magnetism: and eliminates senile deposits (seeds of death) from the system, and makes one look young. Its continued use clears the complexion to freshness and beauty. It tightens the relaxed tissues, and gives gracefulness to the figure and build.

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WONDERFUL PILLS.

A genuine cure for Impotency whatever the cause. It operates a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinary organs. Price Rs. 3.

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EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

PLAY SCHOOLS

BY AN INDIAN.

Kindergarten is a German word meaning 'garden of children', and is popularly used to denote those 'play schools', populated by infants of between the ages of three and seven. These schools are so organized 'as to draw out their capacities of feeling, and thinking and even of inventing and creating. Here is no book learning or flirting with figures. The children are engaged in sand-drawing, modelling of the clay, pattern making and akin activities, calculated to awaken initiative and individuality. They are shown educational films, taken on tours around the town and taught to sing and dance.

World Position.

The credit for the idea of Kindergarten lies in a German by name Fredrich Frochel. It was as early as 1837 that the first school of the fashion was founded. The introduction of the school in England dates from 1851. But, it is in America and Belgium that the school thrives the most. In the Mikado's empire there is quite a network of the schools of the kind, but in India, as is no obious, we are nowhere.

'Go-ahead' Baroda.

Even the neighbouring Baroda is better off in the matter. The Gaekwad of the State, introduced the idea in his territory, long ago. The Baroda Kindergartens are generally attended by the children of the ages between 4 and 6. In some of these classes, arrangements are made to even feed the young children during school hours. The little ladies are placed in charge of teachers of kind and sociable temperament.

Children's Room.

There is a Children's Room attached to the Central Library of Baroda. Here story hours are held and films shown. In the year 1916-17 the Room was attended by 20,196 children, 14 story hours were held and 42 cinema films shown. These baby institutes are very popular with the citizens, and there is increased demand for more.

In British India?

In British India our educational achievements are poor. About 90 per cent. of the population is still steeped in illiteracy, and the educational system in vogue, is an isolated cut of date and unreal. No wonder, therefore, that Kindergarten has been more or less neglected in the country. However, it is to be hoped that the old order will yield place to new, and Kindergartens will be assigned their proper place in the structure.

Bolshevik Babies.

Apropos it is interesting to note that the Bolsheviks are opening school Kindergartens, sanitoriums and children's colonies for the baby citizens. The little people, it is said, are not only fed but even clad. They have gardens for the little folks of four to eight years and crraces for those from eight to twelve. Twice a day the children are fed, and twice a week inspected by medical authorities. The ill are given free medicine, and there are special sanitoriums and villas for disabled baby students.

Agricultural Education.

The Americans have plenty provision for the teaching of agricoltural instructions. There are primary, secondary and collegiate institutions to impart the knowledge. In certain States education in agriculture is even compulsory. There are more than 1,500 high schools for special agricultural training. In India agriculture constitutes the major industry. About four-fifths of the population are dependent on it. Still the schooling in agriculture is not properly promoted.

Cinema Instruction.

In the United Provinces they are going to give instruction to the "masses" by means of cinema. A few lecturers have been trained who would tour the districts and give lectures accompanied by cinema. The films programmed for the current year relate mainly to agriculture and industry, but interesting places of India, England and other countries will also be shown. A committee has been constituted under the presidentship of Mr. A. H. Mackenzie, which will advise the Director of Public Instruction in the matter of visual instruction.

Music Schools.

There are music schools at Baroda, Patan, Navsari, Mehsana and other places in the Gaekwad's dominion. Hundreds of students receive their singing lessons at these institutions. In addition to these music schools, music, as a separate subject, is taught in training colleges and in many girls' schools at Baroda, Navsari Mehsana, Amreli and other places.

INDIGESTION?

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Never mind what you have tried before without result—take Bisurated Magnesia while you have the pain, and you will get relief within five minutes. Bisurated Magnesia, though perfectly safe and harmless, is wonderfully quick in its effects because it neutralises the acid which is the cause of your trouble. Keep Bisurated Magnesia by you, use as directed, and you will find that you can eat just whatever you fancy without fear of any painful or uncomfortable after-effects. People who have been chronic dyspeptics for years say that owing to Bisurated Magnesia their diet is no longer restricted, and that now they can thoroughly enjoy a hearty meal and experience no reaction. Bisurated Magnesia is obtainable in both powder and tablet form, and every package contains a binding guarantee of satisfaction or money back, so you risk neither disappointment nor loss by trying Bisurated Magnesia, the Antacid and Food Corrective which will soon make you forget what indigestion is.

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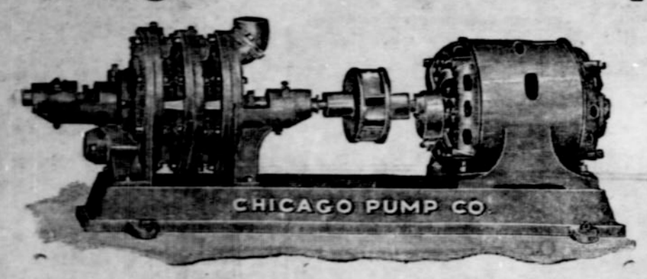

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Spectacles and Eye glasses of every description and variety, and to suit every purpose.

Just a few in stock at present:—Prism Binoculars by Goerz.

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The Fire Extinguisher With a Worldwide Reputation.

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KYL-FYRE prevents the Small Fire from Becoming a Large One.

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J. A. BEGBIE & CO.

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LOCAL AGENTS **N. C. Shroff & Co.**

THE CRISIS AND ITS CAUSES.

Whilst we emphatically repudiate all assumptions and accusations of "open rebellion", we must own, that there were disturbances in the Punjab in April last year. There are some men, who attribute all these to the satyagrana movement of the great Gandhiji. Is it right? Is it fair? Is it borne out by facts? Let us see:—

(1) During the world-war, India's resources were fully drained by Britain.

(2) Her granaries were well nigh exhausted in supplying food and fodder to Britain and her Allies.

(3) So much so, that when the rains failed in 1918, there was dire famine in the land.

(4) Government instituted the Control System; but it became ineffective.

(5) Profiteering was made by the Admiralty in Rice Freights from Rangoon to Bombay:—Rs. 55 per ton against Rs. 6 the pre-war rate!

(6) This emboldened some railway people with the result, that wagons could be had at a price!

(7) This led the grain dealers to put up their prices with impunity!

(8) Naturally, the poor were handicapped, and they struck work for more wages.

(9) The Military Expenditure has so much taxed India's Revenue, that her housing and hygenic problems have been neglected, and the lot of the poor and the lower middle class has been simply saddening.

(10) Inadequate and adulterated food, high prices and poor housing exposed our people to ravages of Influenza and Cholera; and the toll in the Punjab was the highest in the country.

(11) Referring to that Province, it is acknowledged even by the Bureaucracy, "that she supplied the largest number of troops, and the largest number of recruits in India."

(12) It is also known, that Recruiting methods involved considerable pressure on the people.

(13) It is also recorded, that subscriptions to war loans were obtained under great pressure.

(14) Then was presented a 'war budget' in 'peace time'; and all India was opposed to it.

(15) Then was enforced the Excess Profit Tax in spite of the unanimous protests of Indians and Anglo-Indians.

(16) Just when the Indians were looking and longing for Freedom, Liberty, and a status of Equality with other Colonies, there was forced on to India, in the face of united and unanimous Indian opinion, the Rowlatt Act, the Black Bills as our B. G. H. styled them, in regard to which even the most moderate leaders gave clear warnings to Government not to persist; but to drop it, or leave it for the new and enlarged Councils to decide.

(17) Never in the whole history of British India was a Government legislation opposed with such intensity, persistency and transparent sincerity all over the country, as the Rowlatt Act has been. And never before did the Leaders address clearer or graver warnings to Government.

(18) And yet the feeling of the whole nation was so flouted by the Bureaucracy with complete complacency, that not only did it create bitter resentment and disappointment throughout India, but it greatly perturbed the Moslems regarding the Fate of Turkey. For, a Government, that thrust the Rowlatt Act on the country, when she was to get real Reforms, might perhaps whittle down its pledge in respect of Turkey; and these doubts and suspicions, and the reports of secret agreements and arrangements of the Allies to portion off Turkey, greatly affected the equanimity of Moslem minds.

(19) Thus it is clear, how India was enraged and excited by political injustice; how she was annoyed and exasperated by economic drain and gross mismanagement of Control and Transport; and how she starved and suffered from Famine and Influenza in consequence. This was largely due to the sins of omission and commission of the Bureaucracy.

(20) When the great Gandhiji perceived the whole situation in its true perspective, he clearly warned the Government; he earnestly prayed to the Government; he emphatically protested against their policy. And finally, he asked his followers to pray and to fast for the discontinuance of the Act. But even this could not move the icy-cold Bureaucracy; and Gandhiji started the 'Satyagraha movement as a last resort to repeal the Act.'

(21) We may or may not agree with Satyagraha movement. But the 'truth is that India was enraged and excited before the Satyagraha was started.' And the 'real and immediate cause of inflammation was not Satyagraha, but the detention of Mr. Gandhi on his way to Delhi'; and 'the arrest and internment of Drs. Kitchlew and Satyapal in Amritsar. Till then, there was no riot, no disorder, no disturbance in India.'

(22) And even at Amritsar, if the people had not been detained at the Bridge; if they had not been fired at; the unfortunate excesses that some of them committed would never have occurred; Dyer would not have been called; and Jallianwalla Bang would not have been the scene of a monstrous massacre.

Here is the plain truth-undimmed and unvarnished; and those who love it, and worship it, know it too well, that British Justice remains unredeemed by the Imperial verdict on the Punjab episode.—Yours etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

A QUERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall be much obliged if any of your readers will kindly let me know through your paper where I can obtain the undermentioned books on Practical Banking which could be useful to one serving in a Bank.

1. Company Law on Banking
2. Share Department in details
3. Secretary's work in a Bank.—Yours etc.,

M. S. SHAH.

Rangoon, May 19.
C/o National Bank of India.

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LEVER WATCH FREE.

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find in Glaxo a most valuable aid, for, taken regularly two or three times a day by the mother herself (both before and after the birth of her baby), Glaxo not only maintains the Mother's own strength without taxing her digestion, but also enriches and increases the flow of breast milk. This is because milk makes milk, and Glaxo is the nourishing solids of the finest cow's milk, suitably modified and made germ-free and comfortably digestible by the Glaxo Process.

Should the breast milk fail from any cause, or not nourish Baby satisfactorily, Glaxo can be given to Baby in turn with the breast or as the sole food from birth, for it contains everything to nourish Baby and nothing to cause him harm

Glaxo

is in continuous use by

Over 1,200 Infant Welfare Centres in Great Britain

If your Chemist or Dealer cannot supply please send his name and address to "Glaxo Special Representative" C/o S. F. Colah & Co. 70, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

Invisible flowers bring delight in every cake of this fashionable COLGATE soap.

You, too, should use *Cashmere Bouquet.*

Cashmere Bouquet Toilet Soap
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You get the full food value of every ounce of flour

in bread, cakes, rolls and scones, if Cook uses "Raisley," the sure raising powder (formerly called "Paisley Flour").

What is well raised will be thoroughly cooked, therefore all nourishing and digestible.

Raisley

The SURE raising powder

Formerly known as 'Paisley Flour.'
No Baking Powder or other leavener required.

FREE OFFER.—*The Brown & Polson book of useful everyday recipes, from Brown & Polson, 6, Bouverie Street, London, E.C. 4, England.*

DR. S. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR
"DIABETES SPECIALIST"

A RARE SPECIFIC FOR THE CURE OF "DIABETES."

Of the latest cases he has treated and got completely cured are Messrs. Kanhayalal Badridas, a cotton merchant and Balubhai Kalyanchand, of Bombay, who were suffering from "Diabetes" for the last 12 years and 6 years respectively. Both the Urines were examined by the Bombay Municipal Analyst before and after treatment. The following result is obtained and the true abstract from Memorandums—dated 29-9-19, 8-11-19, 7-1-20 and 27-1-20, show that the Specific Gravity and the percentage of Sugar with the presence of other matters before the treatment was Sp. 1037 and 1036 and Sugar 5.62 per cent. and 5.65 per cent., and after treatment the result is:—Sp. Gra. 1013 and 1016 and Sugar "Nil" and "Nil" with other matters as normal respectively.

Mr. Kanayalal Badidass Cotton Merchant, Bombay, writes on 31st Jan., 1020:—"It gives me great pleasure in testifying to real efficacy of Dr. S. R. Iyengar's medicinal drugs. I was suffering from "Diabetes for the last 12 years. When I Commenced Dr. Iyengar's treatment my urines were examined on 29.9.19 by the Bombay Municipal Analyst, the sp. gravity was 1037 and suggar 5—62 per cent. After treatment in the Examination of the same Municipal Analyst; and Dr. N. H. Clubwala M.D., B.Hy. (Boy) at Dr. Masina Hospital Pathological Laboratory on 23rd and 27th January, 1920. "Sugar found" "nil," and sp. 1013.

Miss Banoo F. Poacha, of Raipur, and Mr. N. H. Gazder, Bombay, write on 11-11-19:—"We are pleased to inform that Dr. S. R. Iyengar, 'Specialist in Diabetes', cured Mrs. Framji Dadabhoy Poacha, of Raipur, who was suffering from 'Diabetes' for the last five years. When she commenced Dr. Iyengar's treatment on 27-8-19, the percentage of Sugar in the Urine was more than 5 per cent. when examined by Dr. Billimoria, M.D. After the treatment the Urine was examined on 1-11-19 by the Chemical Analyser, Bombay Municipal Laboratory and was found to be: Sugar—"Nil." "We wish him all success."

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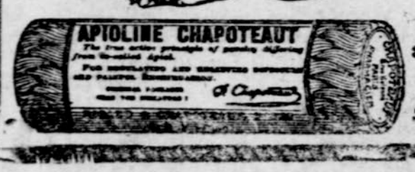

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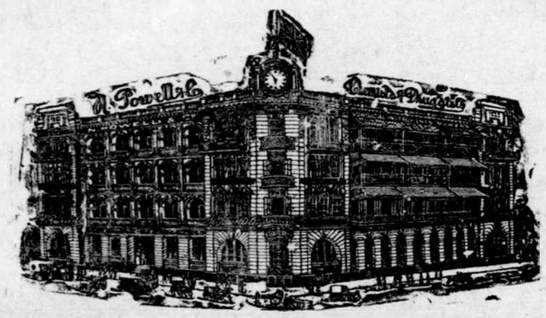

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